*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,433—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 15th Oct. |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 22nd " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 29th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th Nov. |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | A. Symons | 12th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | C Gadd | 26th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd Dec. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 17th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 24th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5187 | C. Gadd | 31st " |
| | | | 1899. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. S. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | R. F. Briscoe | 11th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rasevich | 4,212 | 1st Nov. 1898. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Nicolich | 4,139 | 1st Dec. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,260 | 10th Oct. 1898. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 12th Nov. 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallnsching | 4,765 | 21st Oct. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,000 | Flandin | 25th Oct. 1898. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Ambert | 22nd Nov. 1898. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,219 | Schmitz | 20th Dec. 1898. |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 4,080 | Riquier | 20th Oct. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 13th Octpber.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 1,746 | Jacob | 25th Oct. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 3rd Oct., 1898.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

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TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to call attention to their Stock of Groceries and Provisions, which is composed only of Goods bought from the VERY BEST SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN EUROPE, and which, by being replenished by New Goods by every through Mail, is kept in a condition of CONSTANT FRESHNESS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## CHRISTMAS, 1898.

## LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

| | Steamer. | Date of sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Arabia | 5th November. |
| Anchor Line | Britannia | 12th do. |
| P. and O. | Caledonia | 19th do. |

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anchor Line | Australia | 30th do. |
| P. and O. | Egypt | 3rd December. |

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. and O. | Shannon | 22nd October. |
| Anchor Line | Nubia | do. do. |

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date o sailing of a Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

COMPOUND PLAGUE TINCTURE.

PER SMALL BOTTLE ..... Re. 0-12
" LARGE " ..... Re. 1-6

PREPARED BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

| | Cash. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTES' ST. EULALIE | 11 0 | 6 0 | 12 4 | 6 12 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux" | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" | 15 0 | 8 4 | 16 12 | 9 4 |

GOOD DINNER WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" | 18 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 11 4 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" | 23 0 | 14 0 | 29 0 | 15 12 |
| GRAVES (white Bordeaux) | 20 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 14 0 |

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" | 34 0 | 20 8 | 38 0 | 23 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet | 41 8 | 23 0 | 46 8 | 26 0 |

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

THE following MILLING MACHINES are of the make of Messrs. Thos. Robinson and Son, Ld., Rochdale. They are in first-class working order and are being replaced with Machines by the same makers but of larger capacity :—

12 Sets of Double Horizontal Roller Mills 24in. by 9in. dia.
4 Centrifugal Dressing Machines 2 sheets by 36in. dia.
3 Horizontal Bran Dusting Machines.
2 Gravity Purifiers.
1 Horizontal Eureka Brush Machine,
1 Vertical Eureka Scouring Machine,
1 Double Power Fan,
1 Horizontal Washing Whizzer,

Any person or persons wishing to purchase the whole or any of the above Machines are requested to apply for prices and particulars to

THE PROPRIETORS
of the
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS,
Chikalwady,
Tardeo.

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

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JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × ××, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

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WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 20 |
| 1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case | 25 |
| 1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case | 40 |
| 1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case | 35 |
| 1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case | 50 |
| 1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces | 55 |
| 1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior | 60 |
| 1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form | 65 |
| 1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case | 45 |
| 1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts | 145 |
| Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts | 160 |

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

| | |
|---|---|
| 1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality | 5 |
| 1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch | 6 |
| 1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar | 28 |

TWELVE LENS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts | | | 35 |
| 1268-15.— | Do. | do. | 42 |
| 1268-17.— | Do. | do. | 45 |
| 1268-19.— | Do. | do. | 48 |

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large Stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, black Sling Case | 225 |
| Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case | 290 |

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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|---|---|
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| BAHADURS No. 2. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4. |
| BAHADURS No. 3. | BAHADUR REGALIAS |
| BAHADURS No. 4. | BAHADUR PRINCESSAS |
| BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3. | BAHADUR EXCELSIORS |
| BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 2. | BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS. |

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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A Capital Game, played on a Mahogany board, lined with green cloth. Balls are struck by means of a spring fitted on one side of the board, and fall into cups, recesses, &c., the player scoring whatever number they count.

BEST ENGLISH MADE.

Size: 3 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 ins. wide.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION
IN A NEW ASPCET.

THE GREAT POWER. By M. de P. Webb. Rs. 2-8. Clearly written and logically constructed, a useful book.—*The Times.*

The best book we have read on the subject.—*The Joint Stock Examiner.*

NOW READY
EDITIONS FOR 1898 OF
LETTS'S ORIGINAL AND UNRIVALLED
DIARIES.

ROUGH SCRIBBLING AND COMMERCIAL DIARIES, OFFICE AND POCKET DIARIES.

---

*RE* ESTATE OF PURMANAND COOVERJEE, LATE OF BOMBAY, HINDU, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to our client HUNSRAJ PURMANAND. All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed deceased are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned, at their office or to the said Hunsraj Purmanand at his house in Khaisat Chuckla, outside the Fort, within one month from date of this advertisement. Any claim received after that period will not be recognized. —Dated this 10th day of October, 1898.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA AND HORMUSJI,
Attorneys for Hunsraj Purmanand,
No. 65-67, Esplanade Road.

---

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Guns Fired), on WEDNESDAY, 26th October 1898 for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT CHAIR KEYS viz :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Right | 200,000 |
| Left | 25,000 |
| No. 3 | 100,000 |

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel Bombay.

2. Tender form with specification can be obtained from the Undersigned and must be sent to the Office of the Agent with a deposit of Rs. 500.

3. Standard sample with template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th October, 1898.

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In the Matter of the VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on the 5th day of September, 1898, the following Special RESOLUTION was PASSED, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held at the same place on the 1st day of October, 1898, the said Resolution was duly confirmed, viz :—

"That the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1898.

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
Chairman.

---

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
NEW AND USED,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
TERMS MOST FAVOURABLE,
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
OPPOSITE CHARNI ROAD STATION, QUEEN'S ROAD

---

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS :—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

---

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 28 | 15 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders ..... | 50 | 28 | 13 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 SHARES OF THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

Under instructions from the vendors, Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdass Kessowjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, in suitable lots 200 shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Fakirchand Premchund Roychund and other 200 shares of the same Company at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m., and the following days.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the vendors at 67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th October, 1898.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, a thoroughly Competent Man who is well up in Mill books, both English and Gujrathi. Apply to the Superintendent, Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co.'s MILLS, 2, Rampart Row.

BOILERMAKER ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Permanent post for a good man. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Engineers, Byculla.

WEDDING PRESENTS! all new Novelties in Presentation goods to suit every purse at cheapest prices, SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort,

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums, Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"Mrs. Fannin has much pleasure in saying that, should the think of going to the Hills, there is no hotel she would rather go to than the Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar,

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ibrahim, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 6. To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED American Cottage Pianos, Harmoniums, with one roll, and each roll of 10 Tunes, Rs. 350, extra Rs. 120, each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERC.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

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GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

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## NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon on the 25th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY, at the Jhansi Depot, of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1899 :—

I.—Oils comprising Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed, Boiled and Raw, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores, and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV) and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) for the articles included under headings I, II and III should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if a latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Co., Ld."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 28th September, 1898.

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NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

---

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle( Rs. 15), Raw Waers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ..... | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate ..... | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

---

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birken-
Wesel-
Rhein-Rhein.
Germany.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Girgaums, wants, and other the Settlements in Kathiawar. Introductory Account of Kathiawar, together with Gazetteer, Mahkantha and Rewakantha and Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Ay. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & J. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Vosiau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
| GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb. | | 1 | 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... | " | 0 | 15 |
| Do. No. II ..... | " | 0 | 14 |
| Do. No. III ..... | " | 0 | 12 |
| PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... | " | 0 | 12 |
| PEKOE DUST ..... | " | 0 | 10 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... | " | 0 | 8 |

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT.
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the "LOOL from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.,

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
65 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors, the words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES.

IT having come to our Notice that some CYCLES under the name "HUMBER" are being imported by some irresponsible parties in Bombay and elsewhere who are not our appointed Agents, we beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC that GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES can only be obtained from our DULY APPOINTED AGENTS.

MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,

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We shall be obliged to Cyclists drawing our attention to such dealers and their wares.

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## BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 6,660,000

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Teli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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BRANCHES :—

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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| Reserve Fund | $ 90,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.


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BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. + 1 bon. | 1,200 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,105xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,150 |
| Commercial | 10,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p.c. | 98 |
| Bank of India. | 15,000 | 100 | 75 | | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £8 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank... | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29¼ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 8 pr. ct. | 275 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 5 | 145 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 33 |
| Balham Pile ... | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 125 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 80 | 5,175 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,3 5 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 2 | 6 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 .0 | 50 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | ,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,010 |
| Deccan Paper Mill's | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr ct | 20 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills... | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs10 | 215xd |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mill Co., Ld. | 2, 0 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 320 |
| Empireof India Life A, Co, Ld | 2, 0 | 500 | 50 | ... | 55 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Robertson & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 180xd |
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| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
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| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 8 | 73 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6 00 | 000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs23 | 430 |
| Soundy & Co.. | 1 00 | 100 | | dvd Rs2.5 | 70 |
| Treasher & Co.. | 1 00 | 500 | | 0 | 1,000xd |
| Thacker & Co... | 100 | 100 | | ... | 140 |
| Telephone Co... | 6 200 | 251 | | dvd Rs½ | 264 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,195 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 950 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 200 |
| Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 2½ | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 95 1-2 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 180 |
| Bombay Dyeing & Manufg. Co. Ltd | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 210 |
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| East India ..... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,2 0 |
| English Press and Manfg.... | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 80 |
| Fort ..... | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 775 |
| French ..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 500 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy ... | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 360 |
| Higgoli Press Co., Ld. ..... | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs10 | 155 |
| Kamgaum ..... | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 440 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld..... | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 210 |
| Mahimapuri Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile ..... | 000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 70 |
| Mutual Co. ... | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs25 | 387 1-2 |
| Munmar M. ..... | 00 | 250 | a | 15 | 31 |
| New Bezar ... | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs10 | 530 |
| New Indian ... | 00 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs4 | 165 |
| Prince of Wales, | 100 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 400x1 |
| Sahapathy (Bellary) ..... | 500 | 500 | 7 | 0 | 370 |
| Sassoon..... | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. ..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 2,10 |
| Steel ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 490 |
| Sirah Woollen Mills ..... | 200 | 250 | 200 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 200xd |
| Volkart ..... | | 000 | | dvd 65 | 1,000 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Adv | 700 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | 75 |
| Advance ..... | 1,50 | 1,100 | all | ... | 365 |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 1,35 | ... | 00 | Nil | 43 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) ..... | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | |
| Bezar Manfg Co., Ld ..... | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | Rs. 195 | 15 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ... | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 505 |
| Bombay Mills Mfg. Co. Ltd. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 505 |
| Broach Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 525 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd..... | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,200 |
| Central India... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.45 | 1,825 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 565 |
| City of Bombay Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 800 |
| Coimbatore S. and W ... | 6,000 | 100 | 10 | 9 pr ct | 125 |
| Cornaught Mills ..... | 600 | 500 | 50 | 2 | 600xd |
| Colaba Land & Mills ..... | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Nil | 465 |
| Dooria Mills ... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 500 |
| Durriabhoy Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 760 |
| David Mill ..... | 1,400 | 600 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 395 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld..... | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs.20 | 350 |
| Dhun Mills..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 330 |
| Empress ..... | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 10 | 490 |
| Framjee Petit.. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 475 |
| Hindusan ..... | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 460 |
| Hirajee Mills ..... | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 650 |
| Howard and Bullouchs ... | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | |
| Hope Mills ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Hurchad ..... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,120 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 340 |
| Indian Manfg.. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 35 | 810 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 775 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 565 |
| Jaffer Alli ..... | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 22 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.7½ | 190 |
| Jowraj Bailoo.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 700 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld..... | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 375 |
| Khandesh ..... | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 700 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. ... | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 80xd |
| Khatao Mackunjee ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.25 | 585 |
| Leopold ..... | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | 7 1-2 | 202 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 415 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 975 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 3,000 |
| Mahaluxmee ... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 200 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga) ..... | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit ..... | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 75 | 2,200 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti ... | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvd Rs.10 | 92 |
| Mazagon ..... | 5,000 | 250 | | dvd Rs. 5 | |
| Morarji Goculdas ..... | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,775 |
| Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.15 | |
| Madura Mills... | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | pa 525 |
| National ..... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| New Great Eastern..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | s. 20 | 300 |
| Oriental..... | 5,722 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs2 | 125 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 1 025 |
| Queen Mills ... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 660 |
| Rioon Mills ... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs5 | 10 0 |
| Saraswati Mills ..... | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon..... | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs5 | 650 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs40 | 1,900 |
| Soondercas ..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | yrly Rs50 | 690 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Mahratta ..... | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 305 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.5 | 220 |
| Standard Mills Co. ..... | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 210 |
| Star of India ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 60 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 575 |
| Sassoon and Alliance ..... | 3,000 | 500 | 5 | 0 dvd Rs.15 | 400 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 372 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 400 |
| Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co. Ld... | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs4 | 410x |
| Victoria Mills... | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 242 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 485 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..... | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs15 | 250 |
| Wadia Mills ... | 1,000 | 000 | 1,000 | - | - |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 8-33m., 9-4a. Low water, 1-51m., 2-49a.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Music at the Gymkhana Athletic Sports 4 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Arts Society, which was called yesterday evening at the Elphinstone College was adjourned for want of quorum till after the October vacation of the High Court.

BUNGLARY AT PYDHOWNEE ROAD.—Maneck Ludha, a Hindu, having his shop for the sale of gunny bags on Pydhownee Road, has reported to the Police that some time during the night of the 8th instant, while he was asleep on the road in front of the shop, his place was broken into and currency notes and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 334 were abstracted therefrom.

THE KITE-FLYING NUISANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, A. C. Johannes was charged by Inspector Barker with disorderly behaviour. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was flying a kite in Cavel yesterday afternoon, when the thread of the kite got entangled in the open umbrella of a police sepoy, who happened to pass by. Johannes at once rushed up to him and struck him on the neck. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 8.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Maitlandaine, Band Master, commencing at 4 p.m. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Cossack ..... Huttner |
| Selection ..... | A Runaway Girl ..... Ivan Caryll |
| Fantastic Dance ... | Dodo ..... Buck |
| Selection ..... | The Mikado ..... Sullivan |
| Walzer ..... | An der Schonen Blauen Donau ..... Strauss |
| Selection ..... | Harry Dacre's Songs ... Adlum |
| Galop ..... | Merkur ..... Koldeberk |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS AT BALLARD PIER.—As will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns in the first page, passengers, on arrival of the English Mail steamers at Bombay, will be landed as early as possible at Ballard Pier. The baggage will also be landed at the Ballard Pier, where it will be sorted and delivered after payment of duty. No launches or boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the steamer until the passengers have left. To avoid confusion, no person will be allowed to go on board on the arrival of the Mail steamers and friends wishing to meet passengers are requested to await at the Ballard Pier.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY RELATIVE.—Raghoo Shripathy, a coal-labourer, has reported to the Police that on Saturday afternoon he was going along Babula Tank Road in company of one Sumbhoo Bheeva, also a coal labourer, and a relative of his deceased wife. When near a public urinal he gave Sumbhoo a bundle containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 100 to keep until he returned from the urinal. On coming out complainant found that Sumbhoo had decamped, taking with him the bundle. The police made enquiries for Sumbhoo, but his whereabouts can not be ascertained. Complainant's wife died about a weekago and since then he had been in the habit of carrying the ornaments about him.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Suntoke, a Hindu girl, aged four years, residing with her parents on the third storey of a house at Poptswady. On Saturday afternoon the mother went down stairs to a stand pipe to wash her clothes, leaving deceased alone, playing in the room. About half an hour after, while the mother was still engaged in washing the clothes, she heard the noise of a fall, and, turning round, saw deceased lying on the ground in front of the house. She ran up and picked up the deceased, who was unconscious and bleeding from the nose. The girl was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the base of her skull had been fractured. She died in the hospital on the following day. It appears that one of the bars of the window of the room in which deceased had been left playing was missing, and it is evident that the girl while playing near the window accidentally fell out of the opening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL EFFECTS OF NARCOTICS.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Mahomed Beg, a Mahomedan resident of Mandvi, aged thirty years. Deceased arrived from Mombasa about seven months ago and about four months after he was seen begging near the Nawab's Masjid by a friend of his named Noormahomed. About three weeks ago deceased went to the latter's house and complained of pain in his joints. Noormahomed took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he ascertained that deceased had been there before and had absconded. He refused to remain in the hospital and was taken home. He used to take opium, smoke ganja, and drink "churus" and "bhang." On Friday last, when Noormahomed returned home from work, deceased said that he had been taking too many narcotics and was feeling very uncomfortable. His condition grew worse and on the following morning he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from "dhatura" poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to an overdose of pounded dhatura seeds, which he inadvertantly took to relieve pain in the joints.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The marriage of Mr. Ernest F. Plummer, second son of the late Mr. W. Plummer, Forest Gate, Essex, and Miss Juanita Lucy Annie Whitburn, eldest daughter of Mr. R. H. Whitburn, Works Foreman, Richardson and Cruddas, and grandaughter of the late Capt. R. R. Whitburn, Devoran, Cornwall, took place in St. Thomas' Cathedral on the 5th instant, the Rev. C. M. Barnum, M.A., officiating. The service was purely choral and Hymns Nos. 351 and 350 were sung. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a rich white satin Duchesse, trimmed with chiffon and silver braid, and wore a wreath of myrtle and orange blossoms. She held a charming bouquet of roses and stephanotis, the gifts of the best man. Four bridesmaids, three flower-girls and a page were in attendance. The latter was clad in ruby velvet and white satin after the style of Henry VIII. The bridesmaids looked smart in cream and pink with chiffon hats to match, each wearing a pearl initialed brooch presented by the bridegroom. The flower-girls were attired in pale blue with wreaths of the loveliest flowers. At 4 15 p.m., the bridegroom, supported by his bestman, Mr. H. Long, took up his position awaiting the arrival of the bride. Punctually at 4-30 p.m., the bride, leaning on her father's arm, walked up the nave of the church and stationed herself beside the bridegroom. After the ceremony the newly-wedded couple, closely followed by the guests, left the church amidst showers of rice and confetti for the residence of Mr. R. H. Whitburn, where the health of the happy pair was proposed by Mr. T. J. Williams, the most intimate friend of the bride's father. The guests departed to return at 9 p.m. for dancing, which was kept up till the early hours of the morning. The numerous wedding gifts were undoubtedly handsome valuable, and useful.

## CHEATING BY NOTAGRAPHY.

MR. F. B. Daveru, residing on the first floor of a house in Jacob's Circle reported to the Police at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon that two men, who looked like Hindus came to his house at 1 p.m. that day and professed to tell fortunes and, after performing some conjuring tricks, induced the complainant to give them two currency notes for Rs. 10 each on condition that they would convert them into Rs. 700. Complainant gave one of them the two notes, which he appeared to tie up in the corner of the complainant's handkerchief. They then returned the handkerchief to the complainant telling him not to untie the knot until after a period of seven days and he would then acquire the sum of Rs 700. If the complainant did not open the knot for a period of fourteen day, added the conjurers, he would at the end of that period get Rs. 1,400. The two jugglers then left. An hour after complainant undid the knot to see whether the currency notes were increased and to his surprise, he found a small piece of black paper tied up in the corner of the handkerchief. The two conjurors are now being sought for by the police.

THE French Transvaal Committee has resolved to urge M. Delcasse to propose to Portugal the neutralisation of Delagoa Bay under Portuguese Sovereignty under the protection of the three Great Powers chiefly interested in the development of the Transvaal. The committee maintains that the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain would place the Transvaal at the mercy of the friends of Mr. Rhodes and that if Portugal must sell the port and railway France ought to have an equal right of offering to purchase them.

EXTRAGADINARY rumours are being circulated in the German newspapers to the effect that Zanzibar is to be ceded by Great Britain to Germany as an equivalent for "concessions" made by Germany with regard to Delagoa Bay.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

### CLAIM TO A DECEASED MOGUL'S ESTATE.

AGA MAHOMED ISMAIL BIN HAJEE ABDUL KASSAM KAZARANI VS. AGA GOOLAM HOOSEIN BIN AGA ABDUL HOOSEIN LAWREE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the first defendant be directed to render a full and true account of the receipts of the estate of the deceased, and that he might be declared to pay to the plaintiff, as heir and administrator of his deceased father, the whole of the balance found due by him to the estate of the deceased. The Hon. Mr. Lang with Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Starling and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Syani, appeared for the first defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he and second defendant were brothers and permanent residents of Bushire, and the first defendant was a paid employe in the firm of Messrs. Elias Sassoon and Co., in Bombay. The plaintiff's father, Haji Abdul Kassam Kazrani traded in partnership with his brother, and the firm had business connections in Bombay, where Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. acted as their agents. Plaintiff's father died at Bushire, leaving the plaintiff and the second defendant and other children as his heirs. The second defendant received his share of the inheritance in the estate, and had passed a release of which the first defendant was aware. In October 1895, letters of administration were granted to the first defendant as the duly constituted attorney of the plaintiff and the second defendant. As such Agent and administrator the defendant recovered from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. large sums of money, but he wilfully omitted to remit the same to the plaintiff, or to communicate the fact of such recovery to him. Having received information of the first-defendant's misconduct, the plaintiff came down to Bombay in 1897, and revoked the power of Attorney and applied for a grant of letters of administration to himself. After a good deal of correspondence, the first defendant furnished to the plaintiff an account of his management, which showed that he, in collusion with the second defendant, had acted in gross breach of his duty as such agent and manager, and that his management had been fraudulent and ruinous to the estate. The plaintiff submitted that the first defendant had either acted fraudulently or recklessly wasted the estate of the deceased, and that its interests were no longer safe in his keeping.

The first defendent, in his written statement, said that he was possessed of considerable property, both movable and immoveable. He submitted that he was not aware of the release; but on the contrary, the plaintiff and the second defendant were now colluding together. He had received from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Rs. 60,000 on different dates, and had paid hoondies drawn by the plaintiff and the second defendant, and almost the whole of the money had been expended as mentioned before. He denied that he wilfully omitted to remit the money or to communicate its receipt to the plaintiff. He submitted that the payments made to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. were all properly made. The sum charged for commission had not been received by him and he submitted that he was entitled to two per cent. commission. The first defendent further said that a suit had been filed against the plaintiff by the Imperial Bank of Persia for a declaration that the Bank's coming out companies fund that Sumbhoo had decamped, taking with him the bundle. The police made enquiries for Sumbhoo, but his whereabouts can not be ascertained. Complainant's wife died about a weekago and since then he had been in the habit of carrying the ornaments about him.

The second defendant was allowed to retire from the suit on payment by plaintiff of costs on two issues. The suit against the first defendant was proceeded with.

## SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

A CORONER'S inquiry was held at the Cama Hospital yesterday on view of the body of Bhalee, a Hindu widow, aged forty-five years, residing with her relatives in a chawl in Old Hunooman Lane. About ten or twelve days ago, there were several deaths from plague in the chawl in which deceased and her relatives lived and the plague authorities had the chawl vacated and its occupants taken to the segregation camp behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Deceased had been for the last seventeen or eighteen years suffering from asthma. On Friday afternoon when her brother went to see Bhalee in the segregation camp she was vomiting and had slight fever. Some household remedies were tried, but, as her condition showed no signs of improvement and as she complained of severe pain in the abdomen, her brother removed her to the Cama Hospital about 3 p.m. on the same day. She was examined at the Hospital, and, as she had fever, she was detained in the separate pavilion. Deceased after admission grew worse and died. The brother in his evidence said that on the way from the Segregation Camp to the Cama Hospital, deceased had twitchings of her muscles. Dr. (Miss) Rose Cecilia Ferreira, House Surgeon to the Cama Hospital deposed that deceased was brought to the Hospital by her brother at half past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She examined her and found her temperature was 101°3, pulse 130 and respiration 35. Deceased then complained of some pain in her abdomen. On admission she staggered. Both of the deceased's legs and feet were swollen. There was no enlargement of any of the glands and the lungs were free from disease. The heart was examined and found to be normal. Deceased underst od what was said to her and was tried to reply, but her speech was so thick that it could not be understood. She was drowsy and restless on Saturday night. The deceased had had some rum given to her on admission. Her breathing became labourious and her extremities cold and she died. On admission, witness suspected that deceased was suffering from plague and so she was put into the pavilion where suspicious cases were taken. Witness did not notice any twitching of the muscles on admission. When deceased was getting restless and drowsy witness sent for the Second Physician, Mrs. Sharp, who came and examined deceased. In consequence of the drowsy state of the deceased Mrs. Sharp said she thought it might be a case of opium poisoning or uræmic poisoning, but she did not think it was a case of plague. In the opinion of the witness it was a case of uræmic poisoning and she had formed this opinion before Mrs. Sharp came to the hospital. The matter was reported to the police after the death of the deceased at the request of Mrs. Sharp. As long as one of the visiting physicians was in the hospital, the House Surgeon had no power to give a death certificate. Witness said that she was unable to give one in this case. Mrs. Annie Sharp, Second Physician in the Cama Hospital, corroborated the last witness. She further stated that from the drowsiness and dry tongue of the deceased, she thought it might be a case of opium poisoning, but she could not detect any smell of opium from her breath. She did not use the stomach pump as deceased was too ill. She gave her a very strong cup of coffee, but she could not take the whole of it. Deceased had no twitchings. Witness could not come to a definite conclusion whether it was a case of opium poisoning or uræmic poisoning. Witness ordered the police to be informed after the death of the deceased in case it might have been a case of opium poisoning. Not being sure of the cause of death, she declined to give the death certificate. Witness still thought the cause of death to be doubtful. Dr. Gilbert Coarsley, Acting Coroner's Surgeon, said that from the evidence he had heard he was of opinion that death was due to uræmic poisoning. He examined the body with a view to see whether there were any buboes but he found none. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of death from uræmic poisoning.

## THE EXTORTION CASE.

### CLIVE DURANT'S TRIAL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who has been trying Durant on a charge of attempting to commit extortion, took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock sharp yesterday morning, and, addressing Mr. Macpherson, said that he had received a

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

REUTER'S latest news for this column having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, we now append our usual comparative statement of the Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office. | Inc. | Rs. | 20,84,053 |
| ,, ,, Branches ..... | Dec. | ,, | 20823 |
| Other ,, ..... | Inc. | ,, | 13,41,784 |
| Government Securities ... ..... | Dec. | ,, | 40,23 |
| Other authorised ,, ..... ..... | Dec. | ,, | 495 |
| Loans ..... ..... ..... | Dec. | ,, | 42,545 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | Dec. | ,, | 2,42,49 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | Dec. | ,, | 46,209 |
| Cash ..... ..... ..... | Dec. | ,, | 2,21,062 |

There were withdrawals of but 2 1-4 lakhs from the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank last week making it stand at 201 1-4 lakhs, compared with a decrease of 22 3-4 lakhs in the preceding week, at 203 1-2 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head Office were 20 3-4 lakhs lower, and at the Branches under 1-4 lakh. On the other hand, there was an addition of nearly 13 1-2 lakhs to Private Deposits. Loans stood at some 1-2 lakh lower; and Bills Discounted and Purchased at about 2 1-2 lakhs less.

COTTON.—The tone of the market is dull, with a small business doing. Forward quotations are given at Rs. 154 per candy for Broach, for March delivery; Rs. 127 for Bengal, for January; and Rs. 136 for Bhownugger, for May. The Mills bought 100 bales Akola, at Rs. 125 per candy; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 125; 200 Mulkapore, at R. 133; 100 Old Khanawa, at Rs. 125; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 144. Shippers' purchases were only 100 Vijapore, at Rs. 126.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Continue quiet but steady, and without change in prices.

The Cotton crop at Khamgaon, as reported by the telegraphic advices received this morning from the districts, is estimated at the full average. Cotton picking has partially begun at Dhulia. The Wadhwan crop is an excellent one, the plants being in flower; at Barsi the plants are showing bolls, and rabi sowings are progressing favourably.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 731 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... ..... | 7,309 | cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 4,625 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 4,091 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 3,058 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ..... | 1,735 | ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 8,319 | ,, |
| Rice..... ..... | 1,510 | ,, |

FREIGHTS.—The market continues unchanged. Some ready business for Antwerp has been done at 19s. per ton; and for November shipment there are buyers at 18s. 6d. but sellers ask 6d. more.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone 1s. 3 15-16d. fos Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business doing either way, and no sansactions of importance were reported, the market closing steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 15-16d. | per rupee. | |
| Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 15-16d. | ,, | |
| Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 3-32d. | ,, | |
| Francs ..... .. .....199 3-4 | ,, | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 94 5-8 and 94 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents. and advanced there from to 94 3-4 and 94 11-16 in the two positions, respectively in a steady market; for Threes 85 was quoted.

SHARES.—There has been but little movements in prices, which will generally in favour of sellers.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 1st October, 1898 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Oct. 1. Rs. | Oct. 8. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 100,00,000 | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 74,00,000 | 74,00,000 |
| Special Reserve Fund..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Deposits at Head Office..... | 55,91,025 | 35,06,337 |
| Do. do. at Branches ..... | 28,14,421 | 27 93 497 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 283,75 211 | 302,16,995 |
| Post Bills ..... | 2,720 | 1 657 |
| Credits, undrawn ..... | 24,65,470 | 17 53 689 |
| Rs... | 571,18,746 | 556,72,225 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities..... | 102 55 638 | 102 51,015 |
| Other authorised Securities ..... | 35,55 252 | 35,54,737 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities..... | 58,44,540 | 48,37,530 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 127,05,766 | 1,26,63,181 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased ... | 39,05 538 | 36,64,109 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 4,15,330 | 4,15,709 |
| Stamps and Stationery ..... | 21,769 | 21 804 |
| Bullion ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | 94,712 | 1,40 921 |
| Cash ..... | 201,49,181 | 201,27,579 |
| Rs.. | 571,18,746 | 556,72,226 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 4th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 27th September, 1898 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Sept. 27. Rs. | A. | P. | Oct. 4. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up ..... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 88,50,000 | 0 | 0 | 88,50 000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c..... | 1,62,82 2 3 | 2 | | 1,82,88 106 | 12 | 2 |
| Other Deposits, &c..... | 5,11,03,069 | 10 | 7 | 5,13,90,874 | 15 | 4 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 4 43 550 | 13 | 2 | 3 13 081 | 5 | 4 |
| Sundries ..... | 25,31.888 | 6 | 3 | 25 67 93 | 5 | 7 |
| Rs. | 9 91,91,772 | 0 | 2 | 10,14,09,756 | 6 | 5 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities ... | 55,84,247 | 0 | 0 | 54 40,838 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 71,16,374 | 0 | 0 | 71,02,809 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ... | 1,32 50 776 | 8 | 10 | 1,79,18 792 | 2 | 11 |
| Accounts of Credit do. | 2,03,83 268 | 10 | | 2 09 59 363 | 14 | 4 |
| Bills Discounted, &c..... | 1,76,62 811 | 13 | 8 | 1,91,97,886 | 1 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks | 6 98 888 | 2 | 9 | 7,00 488 | 4 | 6 |
| Bullion ..... | 1,30 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 390 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 13,14, 40 | 4 | 7 | 13,14,22 | 13 | 5 |
| Stamps ..... | 9,393 | 5 | 0 | 9 743 | 12 | 8 |
| Sundries ..... | 14,99 334 | 9 | 6 | 15 01 083 | 6 | 2 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | 1,19,14 889 | 11 | 0 | 1,05,55 913 | 11 | 2 |
| Do. at Branches... | 1,43,65 154 | 4 | 0 | 1,37,07 242 | 6 | 3 |
| Rs. | 9 ,91,90,772 | 0 | 2 | 10,14,09,776 | 6 | 5 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office..... | 2,95,365 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches ..... | 16,30,479 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits ..... | 2,87,805 | Inc. |
| Post Bills..... | 1,30,469 | Dec. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments ..... | 2,56,970 | Dec. |
| Loans ..... | 3,31,984 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit..... | 5,76,095 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills..... | 15,35,072 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 13,58,976 | Dec. |
| Cash at Branches ..... | 20,52,088 | Inc. |

### P.-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 300 | 100 | ... | 400 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 17 | 6 | ... | 3 |
| For previous 8 weeks of half-year. | 3,071 | 1,339 | 2 | 4,412 |
| Total for 9 weeks ... | 3,371 | 1,439 | 2 | 4 812 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 201 | 101 | 3 | 305 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 12 | 6 | .. | 18 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 3,218 | 139 | 19 | 4,456 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 95
Ditto to date ..... ,, 356

### I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

| Description. | 1898. | 1897. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 933 | 940 | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 35,440 | 51,643 | ... | 23,203 | ... | 61,205 |
| Goods ..... | 55,035 | 46,418 | 8,617 | .. | ... | 1,84,889 |
| Other earnings ..... | 3,238 | 3,659 | .. | 421 | ... | 6,450 |
| Total for week | 93,713 | 1,08,720 | ... | 15,007 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 9,33,653 | 11,91,197 | ... | ... | ... | 2 52,544 |

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th September, 1898 :—

| — | Coaching Traffic. Receipts. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total — Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles. | 1,16,751 | 2,90,723 | 5,598 | 4,13,072 |
| | ... | ... | ... | 4,67,954 |
| Decrease ..... Rs. | | | | 82 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—October 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of John Clark, Esq., I.C.S., of a daughter.

FELLS—October 4, at Neyoor, Travancore, the wife of Arthur Fells, M.B., C.M., Medical Missionary, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LOWE—September 17, at Vizagapatam, Alexander Penryhn Lowe, 2nd son of Alexander Penryhn and Mary Ann Lowe, late of Madras.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

"Citizen"—Your letter being anonymous and referring to an unnamed postulant, requires some authentication.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1898.


IT is to be hoped that the Government of India will give due weight to the Anti-Vivisectionist memorial "taken as read" by "a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay," presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. The Government are—all Governments are—bound to consider both sides of every question before taking action on any matter of importance. The learned Judge in opening the proceedings supplemented the statements of the memorial by additional arguments, and also, with his usual impartiality, made some admissions which the leading spirits of the Anti-Vivisectionist Society would do well to bear in mind when prosecuting their campaign against latter day science. They might do worse than endeavour to cultivate a little of that feeling of diffidence which Mr. Justice Ranade experiences when as a member of the A. V. S, he finds himself opposed to the advocates of scientific methods who maintain that research is a very useful agent in discovering the means of relieving suffering in men and animals. A man of wide culture and eminent ability recognises that as a layman he cannot safely question the correctness of this professional belief, supported as it is by facts which are wholly ignored by men—and even by ladies—who hold the singular doctrine that the cause of humanity is best advanced by excommunicating science and research with bell, book and candle and devoting those who study the one and practise the other, as depraved monsters, delighting in torturing dumb animals. Mr. Justice Ranade approaches the question in a more equable temper, and recognises at the outset that it may be rash to condemn science off hand and condemn as criminal all who hold that life may be prolonged and the total of preventable suffering of human beings and dumb animals greatly diminished by the discovery of new means of coping with deadly disease, which, be it said, is rarely free from pain. Approaching the question from this enlightened standpoint, Mr. Ranade gave eloquent expression to the claims of the lower animals to humane treatment. It is not in India only, happily, that the humane repudiate the idea that the animal world was given to man to be crushed like clay in the hands of the potter.

Without going into the metaphysical question whether, as many people in India believe, the lower animals have souls, it must be admitted that they feel pain, and that keenly, and they should not be exposed wantonly to gratuitous suffering to give pleasure to man. But man himself can claim no immunity from pain or even from anguish, bodily or mental. Has nature given to the lower animals an immunity from suffering which has been withheld from the human race? Is man alone forgetful of the duty of being merciful to other animals? Let us glance at the returns of the deaths caused in India in the year 1897 from tigers, panthers, wolves and snakes. The number of cattle ruthlessly killed by wild animals was 76,633, while 7,504 perished from snake bite. The human victims of the former were 4,277; and snakes disposed of 20,969, whose deaths have been recorded. It is well known that many more meet their death from cobra, or krait, phursa or other reptile, in jungles and wastes where no register is kept. It may be doubted whether scientific man and his agencies of research can be honestly accused of working such havoc amongst the animal creation as animals inflict on each other quite as a matter of course in India year in year out. The tiger, the wolf, the cobra do not pretend that they are actuated in their pursuits by any desire to find remedies for disease and thus eventually add to the sum of universal happiness. If they have souls and feelings their aspirations for the higher life are purely selfish; they are not conspicuously altruistic. It may be said of them with entire truth that the harm they do—and do in cold blood—to many thousands of animals, and to men and women and children, in a single month is immensely greater than can be charged against the Pasteur Institute in all the years of its existence. Yet public meetings of the inhabitants of Bombay are not convened to remind the Government of India that millions of people in India have from ancient times cultivated ideas of mercy and humanity towards the dumb creation, and impress on the Viceroy and his Council the political danger of allowing beasts of prey and venemous snakes to eat up over eighty thousand every year, and to put to death in terror and torture between twenty and thirty thousand people, mostly inoffensive Hindus, who have always treated animals with the greatest kindness and indeed reverence. One difficulty in the way of organising such a memorial would probably be that if the Government were roused to vigorous action, the result might be the wholesale destruction of wild beasts and snakes, which, being animals, ought not to be killed, the destruction of animal life being abhorrent to an essentially tender hearted, gentle population. No such difficulty arises in respect to men of science who desire to acclimatise in India the principles of research which Pasteur established in Paris, for no one professes that they shall be exterminated by Government. All that is desired is to so present the case against scientific research as will deter the Government from sanctioning "an Institution which in its methods and principles is absolutely abhorrent to the moral or religious susceptibilities of millions of Her Majesty's subjects, and could only retard the true sanitary and scientific advancement of the country, by diverting its scientific and financial resources into hurtful, misleading and discredited channels of investigation"—all of which would be very undesirable indeed. It will be for the Government of India to take their representations into consideration and weigh them against what may possibly be advanced on the other side and decide according to the evidence. If it be true that scientific research is wasteful, misleading, and already discredited, there is of course an end to the matter. But is that true, or the whole truth? It is a matter of common knowledge that an important French industry was destroyed by a disease fatal to the silkworm. Pasteur discovered the nature of the disease and provided a remedy which has been effective. Poultry were delivered from a destructive disease by an anolagaus method. The deadly cattle anthrax was successfully mastered in its turn; the Pasteurian remedy for hydrophobia, hitherto fatal in every case, has been so conspicuously successful that every year sees people who have been bitten by mad dogs sent from India to Paris at great cost for treatment that gives an almost certain cure. In England fanaticism similar to that which has interfered with the practice of vaccination against small-pox obliges people in danger of rabies to proceed to Paris to escape death by the most terrible of all maladies. When plague broke out in Bombay, Lord Lister, the greatest English authority on scientific medicine, asked the Secretary of State to telegraph to the Government in this country urging that a prophylactic and a remedy should be sought for on Pasteurian lines. Fortunately Professor Haffkine, a pupil of Pasteur, had come to India on the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, and he was already entered on the line of inquiry indicated by Lord Lester. Inoculation against plague has proved its efficacy; in the words of the Government of India, wherever it has been tried, the results have been most encouraging. Within the last few months ever 20,000 persons of all classes and creeds have been inoculated in Bombay. In the face of all this is it not a little rash to assert that scientific research is "already discredited," and ask the Government of India to refuse to sanction the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India?

THE official correspondence between the Foreign Office and the French Foreign Ministers, past and present, on the question of the Upper Nile does not add much to our previous knowledge. The summary sent by Reuter can scarceiy be complete, for it omits the reply of M. Hanotaux to the communication by Sir Edmond Morson in December last year that Great Britain did not admit that any other Power has a right to occupy any part of the Nile Valley. In 1895, M. Hanotaux, in reference to Sir Edmond Grey's announcement stating that Great Britain would regard any attempt of the kind as an unfriendly act, replied that a vague assertion not even specifying which part of the Nile Valley was claimed as British and which as Egyptian, could not affect the right of France to occupy territory which Egypt had abandoned and Great Britain had never possessed. It may be presumed that a somewhat similar reply was given to the British Ambassador's statement. No indication is given as to any special reason for making that statement last December. On the 9th September, Lord Salisbury telegraphed to the Ambassador to inform M. Delcasse that all the Khalifa's territories had passed "by right of conquest" to the British and Egyptian Governments and that Great Britain did not think their rights were open to discussion. Sir Edward asked why France had sent the Marchand expedition to the Upper Nile, which she knew Great Britain regarded as an unfriendly act. He added that the situation thereby caused was dangerous. The Ambassador, growing more and more peremptory declared that Great Britain would hold to her decision and would not consent to a compromise. The French Minister set the Ambassador right on a matter of detail. There was no Marchand Mission, Major Marchand being only the subordinate of Colonel Liotard. M. Delcasse ought to know, for he was Minister of the Colonies when the Chamber of Deputies, at his instance, voted two million francs—£80,000—for the Liotard Mission. Colonel Liotard is now on his way back to France, if he have not already arrived there To return to conversation between the Ambassador and the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter maintained that Egypt having lost the Soudan, France was entitled to occupy any part of it.

This contention is rendered more plausible by the somewhat incautious language of Lord Salisbury's telegram claiming the whole of the territories of the Khalifa as passing "by right of conquest" to Great Britain and Egypt. That was an admission that the Soudan did not belong to Egypt but to the Khalifa until the victory of Omdurman destroyed his title which also was derived from conquest. The Paris semi-official press have been careful to state that the Government of the Republic informed the British a fortnight before the battle of Omdurman that the French force had occupied Fashoda in June. Mr Rennell Rodd in a despatch to Lord Salisbury asserts that nothing could have saved the Marchand expedition from annihilation had the Sirdar Kitchener been a fortnight later in crushing the dervishes. That is indeed perfectly clear—unless Major Marchand by dexterous diplomacy brought the Khalifa to look on his force as possible allies against "the Turks." The correspondence closes with a brief despatch from Lord Salisbury curiously different in tone and import from the minatory language held by Sir Edward Monson just a month ago. The Ambassador was directed to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Great Britain views the Marchand expedition as having no political significance. Has a compromise, declared by Sir Edward to be impossible, been already arranged? That would be in accord with many recent precedents which strew the circumference of the world from Venezula to China. Perhaps it may be due to the more careful study of the Act of Berlin, signed by seventeen States, making the navigation of all African rivers free to the commerce of the world. However that may be the despatch of October 4, removes the Fashoda episode from the list of burning questions. There will be no war on that score. Yet there were papers in London which announced with a sort of glee that the departure of General Kitchener with a large force to turn Major Marchand's expedition out of Fashoda by force, meant war with France within a week! The *Overland Mail* was conspicuous amongst those prophets of evil.

ONE of the latest batch of "Agricultural Ledgers" published by the Government of India, is a memorandum by Major Ryder, I. C. S., on the experimental cultivation of Egyptian cotton in the State of Radhanpur of which he is administrator. It contains little more than we have been able, through the gallant major's assistance, to tell our reader; but the subject is one of recurring interest, and the memorandum puts all the information on which has been gathered on the subject into convenient form. Several experiments with Egyptian cotton seed, supplied by Mr. Tata of Bombay, have been made, but not, up to the present, with so large a measure of success as has been desired. The memorandum gives the results of these for the benefit of those interested, or likely to undertake future experiments.

THE decision of the Military and Public Works Departments to send only camp offices with Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to Calcutta this winter, the remainder staying at Simla, is very generally welcomed at the latter place as saving at least part of the unnecessary annual migration. The majority of junior officers and subordinates find the move exceedingly expensive and inconvenient, and in no way of assistance in their work. The people for whom it is necessary to keep in touch with the commercial community are the responsible heads of departments, and not the smaller fry who only carry out their orders. In the case of the Public Works Department, the Secretary, Mr. Upcott, and the Director of Traffic, Mr. Brereton, will go down very shortly after the Viceroy in November, the camp office following a fortnight later. Mr. Upcott will remain at Calcutta, while Mr. Brereton will make a number of tours, including Burma, Assam and other parts of India, returning at intervals to Calcutta. The dates at which he will be at each place will be published shortly, the object being to facilitate personal investigation upon the spot of any points which merchants in each commercial centre may desire to bring to notice in connection with railway administration and rates, while Calcutta will be made the centre for the consideration of such larger railway projects as proposals for new lines.

THE Indore Administration Report differs from all others in the matter of shape, size and general arrangement. This is a pity, for official documents so far as possible should be uniform and Indore would be wise to adopt the orthodox form instead of adhering to the inconsequential looking publication which is now issued. We find on reference to the document that, owing to famine and pestilence, affairs have not been so cheerful in Indore as might have been wished. The total revenue proved to be about seven lakhs to the bad as compared with the previous year, which, however, was as much as five lakhs better than its predecessor. The recoveries under land revenue were fifteen lakhs short of the demand, a chance increase under other heads of revenue having worked down the deficit to seven lakhs. The accounts exhibit an increase of about three lakhs on the expenditure side but this increase is merely one of accounts, the pocket expenses of his Highness for the previous year being drawn and hence charged this year. Thus the amount debited to the palace is five lakhs more than in the preceding year; so it is claimed that the general administration was really one of economy.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the Outward Mails of the 30 ultimo, left Aden, at 10 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Indian Currency Committee reassembles towards the end of October.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head Quarters the detachments 25th Bombay Rifles at present employed on special dacoit duty at Egatpuri and Nasik will be withdrawn as early as possible.

AT the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday afternoon, a very animated discussion took place regarding the alleged unsatisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the past year. It was very strange, remarked one of the shareholders, that while several of the mills in Bombay made large profits, the Oriental should make a loss of two lakhs of rupees—a result due to the agents employing their relasives and friends in the mill on high salaries and appointing auditors of their own choice. With regard to a proposed transfer of the agency, a number of shareholders were of opinion that the management of the mill should remain with the present agents and that the mill should not be allowed to go into liquidation and they requested the chairman Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit to put the concern on a sound basis. The Chairman explained that he intended to carry out certain changes with regard to the management of the mill, but the shareholders should give there a year or two to do the needful and should not molest the agents with notices and law-suits. With reference to the amount of the defalcations made by the late mehta of the Company the chairman said that the agents had alecady promised to make good the deficit out of their commission. Several shareholders complained of the agents appropriating the commission when the Company had made a loss. They requested the chairman to pay the amount of the defalcation out of the agent's pockets. The chairman said that he would not make any promise, but would give the matter his best consideration. After a lengthy discussion lasting over an hour and a half, the directors' report was adopted and the resolutions embodied therein were carried.

MAJOR-GENERAL JENNINGS assumed command of the Forces in Bengal on Thursday.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL and Lady MacDonnell are expected back in these Provinces on November 5th.

THE deliberations of the Simla Committee on military transport, we believe, are likely to be prolonged well into next mon

MAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL, Central India Horse, has been appointed Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry for the ensuing cold weather.

MAJOR A. F. FERGUSON, I.M.S., retires from the service, and Lieutenant Payne, I.M.S., will be transferred to the temporary half-pay list next month.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th September 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 84,695 maunds and Rs. 1,682 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANTS CAPPER, Central India Horse, and Hall, 8th Bombay Infantry, now employed on transport duty at Peshawar, will shortly rejoin their regiments on relief by two other officers.

IT has, we understand, been decided, as was anticipated, that the terms of the Khyber settlement shall not be made known until General Egerton meets the Afridi "jirgahs" at Peshawar on the 24th instant.

THE cost of converting the narrow gauge line from Ferozepore to Kot-Kampura Junction, and laying a new broad gauge track from that junction to Bhatinda, has worked out to a little over sixteen lakhs. The distance from Ferozepore to Bhatinda is 54½ miles.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has, we hear, agreed that the new Srinagar museum, shall be called the Pratap Singh Museum, after the present Ruling Chief. The plans for the building are now under preparation by the State Public Works Department. Work will be commenced immediately they have been finally sanctioned. Meanwhile a building has been placed at the disposal of the Secretary to the museum in which to store all gifts or purchases made.

COLONEL BROWNRIGG will continue to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General Punjab Command, until Colonel Pole Carew arrives early next month. Major Sherston will also officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut District, pending further orders.

THE statement of a Calcutta paper that Colonel St John Michell and not Sir William Meiklejohn has been appointed to command the Assam District is incorrect Colonel Michell will only officiate in Assam until Brigadier-General Meiklejohn returns from leave in November.

ONE of the railway projects which is likely soon to be undertaken, is a line crossing the Chambal Valley from Baran westwards. The Government of India have just sanctioned a survey in order to ascertain the best alignment for linking up the Goo a-Bara line with the Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.

ORDERS regarding the move of the Government officials from Simla to Calcutta were passed on Friday. The civil departments will move as usual, but their departure will be delayed until December 3rd. The Military and Public Works Departments will take down only camp offices.

THE Burma District, which will fall vacant in December by General Stedman's retirement, will presumably go to Sir Montagu Gerard, whose claims, both as regards seniority and in respect of the valuable services he has rendered to the State, indicate him as the officer for the post

A MASQUED Ball, at which some 200 guests were present, was given at Government House, Naini Tal, on Thursday evening—a fitting close to a season in which the hospitalities of Mrs. La Touche will be the pleasantest of reminiscenses for all who had the good fortune to spend last hot weather in Naini Tal.

THERE are likely to be several railway survey parties out during the ensuing cold weather on the North-Western frontier. Formal sanction has been given for the survey of a line to connect Khushalgarh Bannu with the Mari-Attock line The project will be known as the Kohat-Bannu Railway Survey.

THE total quantity of coal consumed by the standard and metre guage railway systems of India during 1897 was 1,37,,965 tons in addition to which 7,251 tons of coke, 1,263 tons, of patent fuel and 288,944 tons of wood were consumed. These figures show an increase of 7·3 per cent. over those of the previous year. The consumption of English coal declined to the extent of 55·27 per cent., while Indian coal increased 12·80 per cent.

DR. T. J. O'DONNELL, the Chief Medical Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, has, says the local *News*, been walking the plague camps at Bangalore and studying cases there, so that he may be in a better position to cope with the disease should it ever make its appearance on the Field. The Doctor has also paid minute attention to Dr. Haffkine's system of inoculation, and at no distant date hopes to introduce it for the benefit of the mining community and the labouring classes. The plague serum has run so short at Bangalore City that Dr O'Donnell has been able to procure a very small quantity, sufficient only for five cases.

SOME 5,000 persons, consisting of clerks, scribes, supernumeraries, runners, and petty officials, says the *N. C. Daily News*, have been thrown out of employment by the recent abolition at Peking of the six minor Boards or Courts, and many of them are said to have spent considerable sums of money in buying their posts which thus became transferable to their descendants, a practice which has been current for some two thousand years in this country. As already stated in these columns, the chief officers and secretaries have been provided for by being turned over to the Board of Control of Railways and Mines, and Boards of agriculture, Arts, and Commerce for employment; but it is the smaller fry who will suffer by the general disbandment.

WITH a view to extending American trade with India and the East in general, three lines of steamers have recently been organised. The Bucknall line began to run last year between the United States and India direct. They start from New York and call at Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta. Another line, whose vessels are to ply between the Gulf ports of the United States and Japan, begins operations this month; and it is understood that the chief cargo to be carried will be raw cotton and yarn. Japan was formerly a great consumer of Indian twist and yarn; but with the industrial development of the country, raw cotton has been taken up instead.

THERE seems to be considerable excitement in Fukien province (says the *N. C. Daily News*) over the movements of the Kuang-tung and Ruangsi rebels, and despatches are to hand to the effect that a large body of malcontents from a place on the Fukien coast called Yangkou, belonging to Yeupingfu prefecture, have raised the flag of rebellion, headed by several well-known and wealthy notables of the first-named town, So also in the district of Shouning, in Funing prefecture, several risings have taken place, culminating in the union of all the insurgent bands into a formidable whole. The Viceroy has sent troops to quell this rebellion.

IT is a curious coincidence, says, Truth "that" at Government House at Calcutta Mr. George Curzon will find an exact reproduction of Kedleston Hall his family place near Derby. Kedleston was built in the last century from designs by Adam, and the house is famous for its principal front and for the splendid hall with its four wings. Lord Wellesley had been a guest at Kedleston, and he so greatly admired Lord Scardale's house that, when it came to be his business to build an official residence at Calcutta for himself as Governor-General, he ordered that it should be in all respects an exact repornuction of Kedleston Hall, and these instructions were faithfully carried out.

THE Government of India have issued instructions that in future the share of surplus profits or nett earnings payable to a Railway Company under its contract may be paid over in full to the Company as soon as practicable after the Revenue Accounts have been passed by Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners. Doubtful points in the accounts should be referred to the Government of India for orders. If, as occasionally happens, differences arise between the Officers of Government and the Companies and it becomes necessary to refer the matter for the decision of the Secretary of State, only 90 per cent. is to be paid on acceptance of the accounts, the remaining 10 per cent. being withheld pending the orders of the Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State is said to have formulated his decision regarding the Military Works Department in this country. The strength of the cadre of Royal Engineers is to be 300, or 50 less than was proposed by the India military authorities. Of these between 120 and 130 will constitute the Military Works Department, or about the same number as at present, The remaining 170 will furnish officers for the various Corps of Sappers and Miners, and for the Departments such as the Survey of India, Public Works, Mint, &c., in which Royal Engineers are now employed. There will be no compulsion put upon R. E's. to join the public Works Department; they will volunteer for employment as before. As regards the Military Works Department its re-organisation will take effect from April 1st 1899. Each military district will have its "Commanding Royal Engineer" with Executive and Assistant Engineers under his direct orders, much on the same plan as exists at home. The recommendations made by Major-General Sir Heriot Maitland, who was sent out on special duty to India have, it would appear, been accepted in part: those of the Lyall Committee, which dealt with the general question of Royal and Civil Engineers and their employment in the Public Works and Military Works Department, have been shelved. One effect of the re-organisation of the Military Works Department will apparently be, that the home cadre will have to be reduced as only 300 instead of 350 Royal Engineers will find employment in India. We have yet to see how the military authorities in England will deal with this point. Perhaps with the expansion of British territory in various parts of the world the Sapper officer will find fresh fields for his energies.

QUEEN Wilhelmina of Holland, with the Queen mother, returned on Sept. 9 from Amsterdam to The Hague, where she made a triumphal entry, escorted by a brilliant procession.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE OCCUPATION OF THE UPPER NILE.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The official correspondence with France on the question of the Upper Nile has been published.

Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador to France, declared to M. Hanotaux in December, 1897, that Great Britain did not admit that any other Power had the right to occupy any part of the Nile Valley.

Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir Edmund Monson on 9th September last, instructing him to inform M. Delcasse, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, that all the Khalifa's territories had passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Governments, and that Great Britain did not consider their right was open to discussion.

Sir E. Monson asked M. Delcasse why France had sent a mission which she knew Great Britain regarded as an unfriendly, act and said that the situation on the Upper Nile was dangerous. The British Ambassador further declared that Great Britain was determined to hold to her decision and would not consent to any compromise.

M. Delcasse in reply declared there was no Marchand Mission as Major Marchand was only a subordinate of Colonel Liotard. He also argued that Egypt had lost the Soudan.

Mr. Rennell Rodd, in a despatch to Lord Salisbury, says that nothing could have saved Major Marchand's expedition from annihilation if we had been a fortnight later in crushing the Khalifa.

The correspondence is brought up to date of 3rd instant when Lord Salisbury instructed Sir E. Monson to inform M. Delcasse that Great Britain views Marchand's expedition as being without any political significance.

## THE PRESS ON THE FASHODA QUESTION

### NO COMPROMISE.

Oct. 10.

The English papers are unanimous in supporting unflinchingly Lord Salisbury's Vigorous repudiation o all compromise on the Fashoda question. They fully recognize the gravity of the situation, and that Great Britain and France are standing face to face. One must recede and—Britain cannot after the publication of the latest Blue Book. When Sir Edmund Monson asked M. Delcasse p int blank whether he refused to recall Major Marchand forthwith, M Delcasse hesitated, but replied that Sir Edmund must not ask the impossible.

Lord Salisbury, in eventually consenting to despatch a message to Major Marchand, described him as a French explorer on the Upper Nile in a diffieult position.

General Kitchener's despatch to the Government says that Major Marchand informed him that he had been instructed to occupy the province of Bahr-el-Ghizel to the confluence of the river Bahr-el-Jebel and also the hilluk country on the left bank of the Nile. Marchal also stated that he had concluded treaty with the Shill k chiefs placing their country under the protection of France,

The chief Shilluks however. absolutely repudiated such a treaty and the entire tribe expressed delight at returning to th ir allegiance to Egypt.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

LATER.

A significant article appears to-day, in the Paris *Matin*.

In discussing the Fashoda question, it says, it is improbable that we shall risk war with England for a nominal sovereignity over territory as inaccessible as the moon from French possessions. France, the article says, may well preserve her honour without Fashoda.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m., yesterday, and the same Company's steamer Victoria left for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. yesterday.

## HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

Finals in the Harris Football Tournament was played off on the evening of the 9th before a very large concourse of spectators. It was one of the best and well—contested games ever played in Poona. The combination of both teams wae much admired. The match resulted in a tie. It will be played off on Wednesday next. The following is a description of the play. The Royal Artillery Colaba goal keeper was Lomax the backs were White and Shawe; the half backs, Rush, Seviour and Holland; the forwards were Haggerty Bannarman Houston Edwardes and Houston. The Royal Irish Regiment goal keeper was Dwyer; the back, Mehride and Plantek; the half backs Oneill, Cruise and Quinn; the forwards, Redmond, Tyler, Lieutenant Furber, Preston and Plunkett, The Royal Irish Regiment won the toss and elected to play on the north side. The Artilerymen were the aggressors and carried the Sphere in when shot at post went wide. The same tactics by the Royal Irish soon after met with a similar result, and for the next few minutes the infantrymen changed the state of affairs by working into the gunners half, when the latter were repeatedly pressed; shooting, however, was erratic, and nothing resulted; pressure, nevertheless, was too close to last, and then Redmond got in, dribbled along line passing hard set to Tyler who centred to Furber who finding course open, landed the ball with a good shot and scored the first goal. Spurred to exertion by this reverse the Gunners next attacked and managed to put Dwyers charge in danger. The pressure was relieved by the half backs hands againstthe Irish claimed, and got a corner but nothing came off. The gunners were able, not long after to rush the Irish goal when Houston at center drawing it out sent an effective shot, the score being one goal all, a few minutes preceding the whistle sounded. With the change of goals the game was resumed The Irish restarted and ran the ball in Lomax defended his charge most ably, though the goal was for a time in doubt; it was not given while the matter was under discussion. The gunners quickly, carried down the ball towards their opponents side, when they just missed. The Irish with some pretty play were able to reverse matters. The gunners goal keeper had a difficult time of it; some centre play followed the ball being repeatedly driven out; when time sounded nothing was scored. The score stood one goal all. With extra allowance of time and change of goals, the game was continued. The Irish immediately assumed the aggressive, but Lomax distinguished himself again by defending his charge most brilliantly. The gunners were then able to reverse matters eluding backs; Serviour managed to score for his side in second half; extra time being allowed the Irish played up beautifully and manage to reverse matters and scored a goal. When time sounded the score stood at 2 goals each.

## PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

One more plague case has been reported in the village of Kariam, Jullunder district. With this exception, and the three cases previously reported in the same village, none of which have died, the Punjab remains clear.

## ENTERIC AT DERA GMAZI KHAN.

Lieut A. J. S. Taylor, attached to the 5th Punjab Cavalry died at Dera Ghazi Khan yesterday of enteric.

## MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Dixon, 2nd in Command K. O. S. Borderers, has been granted an extension of 12 months' leave.

Major S. Harris, Devonshire Regiment, will be retired on pension on attaining the prescribed age next November.

Major Gore, 5th Dragoon Guards, continues to officate as Assistant Military Secretary to General Jennings while temporarily Commanding the forces in Bengal.

Lieutenant Marshall, R.A., Inspector, Ordnance Machinery is about to return to England on relief

An Exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Stirling B. Battery and Ward D. Battery R. H. A.

Lieutenant Harpeur, R.A., now on leave at Home has been transferred from the 41st to the 91st Field Battery.

Captain Headlam, R. H. A., succeeds Captain Scott as Adjutant R. A., Meerut, the latter relieving Captain Headlam in I. Battery R. H. A.

Second Lieut J. Sealy R. A. has been posted to the 23rd Field Battery on his first appointment.

All unemployed officers of the Indian Army will in future be permitted to wear their uniforms.

Mr. J. C. Burnham has been nominated for the post of Manager of the cardite factory which it has been proposed to establish in India.

Colonel Caldecott Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer, Sind, vacates his appointment next month and has been permitted to reside out of India.

Major General E. Eardley Wilmott and Colonels J. Mander and J. Rutherford have all been permitted to retire from the service.

Extensions of leave have been granted for two months each to Major H. Vidal, Captain W. E Wimble and Captain R. Elkington for three months each also to Lieutenants T. Cox and F. Nicholas; and for six months to Lieutenant F. Wood.

## THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Hamilton and Co., have as usual undertaken the manufacture of the "Viceroy's Cup." This trophy is the last gift of Lord Elgin and the firm have produced quite a novelty in design, and of great artistic merit. The Cup will be of generous proportions, so noticeable during the last few years. It is to take the form of a large bowl or Tazza supported on a graceful fluted foot. The band round the centre is finely chased in high relief and classic in detail The two handles form winged horses, very spiritedly modelled, the wings and heads just rising above the lip of the bowl. The extreme breadth of the bowl is 22 1-2 inches and the height without base 16 inches; it stands on a handsome ebonised pedestal. The trophy will be completed by the beginning of November.

## SIMLA VOLUNTEERS ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab presented the prizes at the Annual Inspection of the Simla Volunteers, to-day, and speaking at the close of the inspection referred to the desirability of Government and other employers of labour, encouraging their men to become efficient Volunteers. The Viceroy's Medal was carried off by Volunteer H. Morrison, Lance-Sergeant Blewitt taking the Lieutenant Governor's prize, and Volunteer Arbery the Commander-in-Chief's prize. The Drill competition on the ground was won by B Company.

## CRICKET AT SIMLA.

### PATIALA'S TEAM *VS* VOLUNTEERS.

The cricket match, Patiala *vs.* the Volunteers ended in a draw, Patiala's eleven declaring their innings closed after completing 259 for seven wickets. The Volunteers then went in and scored 214 runs for six wickets before time was called. Ranjitsinhji was run out, after adding four to his yesterday's score.

## PLAGUE ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct 10.

In consequence of a notification issued by the Government of Bengal declaring Calcutta to be not infected, a reduction has been made in the plague establishment effecting a saving of about Rs. 5,000. The issue of Official Plague Returns ceased since yesterday; but should there be a fresh outbreak of plague, official intimation will be sent to the press. Although the plague establishment has been reduced, the various ward hospitals will be kept open The sanitary arrangements will be carried on as before and an afternoon service has been introduced which has been found to work well.

## HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 10.

At the Hyderabad Rifle Association Meeting Sergeant Shipway, Cheshire Regiment, has won the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Medal. Bandsman Fox made the best aggregate for the Nizam's Prize and took H H.'s Medal. He is also the winner of the Deccan Championship. Captain Hay, 11th M. I., has won the Southern India Association Medal and Private Farmer, 19th Hussars, Bombay Presidency, the R. A. Medal. Lieut.-Colonel Faversham is at the head of the list with 29 points in the single match for the Deccan Championship.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONGKONG, Oct. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Japan, left for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombossa left here this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 20-32 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 109 5-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 1-2 |
| Bar Silver | 28 1-8 |

The sum of about £ has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonels J. Kellie, R. E., and Enriquez, 16th B. I.; Major Dobbs, 15th M. I.; Captains Williams, 12th M. I., Argles, 5th B. I., Graham, 14th M. I., Campbell, R. E.; Lieutenants Skeen, 25th M. I., Smith, Central India Horse, Blair, 34th Sikhs, Biddulph, R. E., Radcliffe, 7th Bombay Infantry.

The following remain at home on extended leave—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wilkinson, R. E. (one year); Captains Weller, 14th B. L. (6 months), G. Mould, I. M. S. (3 months), Morton, 31st P. I. (one month); Lieutenant Climo, 33rd B. I. (3 months).

Captain Young, 16th Lancers, now on leave in Australia, has applied to resign his commission.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Adkins, having been transferred from the 3rd to the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Sergeant-Major W. H. Davish will in all probability be promoted to the quartermastership of the 3rd Battalion.

Speaking at Godalming on Sept. 14, Mr Brodrick said no one could help feeling a pride that at last the events of 1885 had been wiped out, the death of Gordon avenged, the power of the Khalifa broken, the tyranny which had devastated the greater part of the Sudan done away, and that once more the Egyptian flag—this time under British officers—should take care that tyranny was not re-established—waved over Omdurman and Khartum and proclaimed that the work we had undertaken of civilisation had been carried into the most important part of the Sudan. But further, wherever we looked our Army was as if were under fire. The work was done in a very quiet way. Never was an army which did more and said so little about it as the British Army. Referring to the recent manœuvres he said they showed that there was plenty of elasticity to be found in our Army at home under normal conditions.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Seldom of recent years have sportsmen carried on the pursuit of game under such remarkable conditions of climate. The heat waves have not been so oppressive over the North of England or Scotland, but in the South-country the shooting parties have toiled after the partridges under a burning sun, while the parched state of the ground and the scarcity of covert have still further hampered their proceedings. Only in a few parts of England are the coveys in satisfactory numbers. In Devonshire there is an abundant supply of well-grown birds; the root crops, too, are forward and already afford good shelter, but unfortunately this satisfactory state of affairs is exceptional. On the great majority of manors partidges are scarce; bags have not nearly reached their usual proportions, and both root crops and clovers are deficient and backward. Five guns shooting over the Roundhead estate in Hampshire killed 362 brace of partridges in five days, and this is one of the best bags reported as yet. At Tillingham, in Essex, two guns accounted for 76 brace of birds and 38 hares in four days, and on an estate in Buckinghamshire 18 1-2 brace were bagged in three days by two or three guns. The big driving grounds have not yet been shot, and there is small chance that the sport obtained on them will equal that of last year.

It is a good many years now since the passing of the Ground Game Act (or the Hares and Rabbits Bill, as it was familiarly known) caused consternation in the breasts of sportsmen, who mournfully predicted the total extinction of these animals ere many years were over. These dismal forebodings, happily, have not been fulfilled. It is true that hares are far less numerous than they were before the Act was passed. When farmers first obtained their new privileges they were very hard on the ground game, but latterly they have discovered that it pays better either to let the shooting rights over their holdings or to keep on friendly terms with the Squire by preserving the hares and rabbits to a reasonable extent. Hares are steadily growing in numbers in many districts of England, and the method by which rabbits may be exterminated remains to be discovered. A fortune, it may be observed, awaits the individual who shall make the discovery. On many estates rabbits are as numerous as ever, and are a constant source of annoyance and expense to proprietors, who find it difficult to keep them within bounds. It is curious, by the way, that blue hares are not found on the Welsh mountains, which would seem to be as well fitted for their abode as the Highlands of Scotland. It is probable enough that in former years they existed in Wales, and although their presence might be undesirable on ground which affords good pasturage little harm could result from their reintroduction in certain districts. That is a curious instinct of the blue hare which teaches it always to seek safety from threatened danger by ascending to higher ground. Taking advantage of this trait, sportsmen find them easy victims to their guns; were it not for the fact that it is indispensable to thin their numbers every season, their pursuit merely for sport offers few attractions. When a blue hare drive is about to take place shepherds, keepers, all the men available in the neighbourhood line up along the the bottom of the hill. The shooters, who may number half a score, are posted at points of vantage on the heights above, and when the agreed signal is given the beaters advance up the hillside driving the hares before them. So numerous are they in some districts that they come past the guns absolutely in droves, usually at a slow, furtive pace which renders their slaughter an easy task. In scaling the tops their object may be to conceal themselves among the rocks, or they may contemplate a descent to the other side, where they hope to remain undisturbed.

Although grouse remain in season until the 10th of December, the great bulk of the shooting is over by the end of September. Occasional drives may be held after that date, and keepers are often required to kill a few brace during the last week or so. During the late autumn months gamekeepers are usefully employed on grouse moors in killing off the old cocks, and this is especially the case where dogs are chiefly in use. On driving moors the old birds, having the strongest flight, are the first to pass the batteries, and therefore the first to attract the attention of the gunners. Few, if any, old cocks are left on driving moors at the close of the season, and this is among the causes which tend to make grouse so plentiful and healthy in Northern England, where driving is most in fashion. Towards the end of August Mr R. H Rimington Wilson entertained the following party at Broomhead, his place near Sheffield, famous for the excellence of the grouse shooting:—Lord Powis, Lord Lovat, Sir Savile Crossley, Colonel the Hon. F. de Moleyns, Sir A. Hood, Major Shuttleworth, and Mr. Cammell. The bag on the first day was 1,103 1-2 brace of grouse; rabbit-shooting occupied the shooters on the second day, about 550 being killed; and another day on the moors yielded upwards of 400 brace of birds. This score has only been surpassed on two previous occasions. In the famous grouse year 1872 1,313 brace of grouse were shot on the same ground; in 1893 the bag was 1,324 brace, and it has never been surpassed in one day on any moor in the country. At Pitcroy, in Moraysbire, Mr. C. P. Burn and party had good sport one day this month, killing 111 brace of grouse. In addition to being a good shot, Mr. Burn is a first-rate performer with the salmon rod, and leases one of the best reaches on the Spey.

Football seems a little out of place with the thermometer at something like eighty in the shade, but the almanack provides that this is the appointed time for the game, and it is consequently played From the spectator's point of view the brilliant weather we have been recently enjoying is all right but from the point of view of the player it is all wrong. It is a sufficiently severe test to those who provide sport for the Philistines to undergo the first few weeks of the season under the most favourable conditions, but to play the game at the pace it has to be played at now under a broiling sun must be punishment. It is not surprising to read in connection with the games of Saturday that "there was a considerable falling off in the pace in the second half." Probably it is due to a large extent to the great exertion involved that so many of the League games were drawn; of the nine in the First Division no fewer than five resulted in draws. In three of these there was no score, and in the other two only single goals were scored. It may be urged, of course, that the closeness of the games merely shows how evenly the clubs are matched, but we incline to the belief that the heat was the principal factor on Saturday. There is unquestionably very little between the first Division clubs this season, and he would be a bold man who would venture to prophesy. Clubs which on paper appear to have practically no chance are proving themselves equal to others which have spent twice as much in securing players of note, and which were expected to go to the head of the table at a bound. Take the case of Blackburn Rovers. If there was one team which was despised in the estimates formed early on it was the old Cup fighters. Yet they are to be found occupying the third position in the table, with two wins and a draw to their credit out of four matches played. Apparently it will be necessary to wait some time before being in a position to form any thing like a correct idea of the probable outcome of the struggle.

Two clubs which have so far disappointed their supporters are Sheffield United, who last season carried off the League championship, and Notts Forest, who won the English Cup. The United have so far only won one game out of the four played. It was expected that they would improve their average on Saturday at the expense of Stoke, but after taking the lead when the game had been in progress 27 minutes in the second half, they were robbed of victory in the last minute of the game by a brilliant piece of work on the part of Turner and Maxwell, two players who are likely to figure in the international matches this season. The United are at present in the fourth position in the table, thanks to three drawn games. They have not yet lost a game, it is true, but they will have to improve on their present form if they are to retain the place they held at the close of last season.

Notts Forest have yet to win their first match. On the other hand, they suffered two defeats. There is some encouragement in their play of Saturday, however for against the strong Sunderland team, which had commenced the season well by scoring two wins straight off, they drew level, after the Wearsiders had left at half-time by a goal to nothing. The game was unfortunately marred by an injury to Spouncer, who was obliged to leave the field in consequence of a fractured arm. It is a little singular that the game between the teams at Nottingham last season resulted in precisely the same manner—a goal each.

It is not unusal to find a close game between Everton and Preston North End, although, in recent years at least, the odds have always seemed somewhat in favour of the Liverpool team. This year the sides are more evenly matched, and Saturday's game was consequently looked forward to with considerable interest, despite the fact that, whereas North End had lost two of the three games they had previously played, Everton had five points in hand. The match at Deepdale really proved a contest between the Everton forwards and the North End defence. The result was that neither side scored. In this same match last season each side managed to score a goal.

Still another drawn game was that between Derby County and Blackburn Rovers. The Rovers are in the unaccustomed position of having two wins to their credit out of four matches played, whereas Derby County, who have already had some misfortunes in the way of having players injured, have yet to win their first match. Last year the County scored a three goals to one victory over the Lancashire club, but on Saturday they were a little lucky to escape, for in the closing stages at least their opponents were constantly in the goal mouth. Bury, after a very promising beginning, having defeated Derby County and Aston Villa in succession, lost to West Bromwich Albion. Aston Villa recovered from their defeat at Bury, and beat Burnley by four goals to two. The Villa have had some unpleasant experiences at the Lancashire town, and probably regard their victory with considerable satisfaction. Newcastle United fail to show the improvement that was expected. They gave Notts County a good game in the second half on Saturday, but had eventually to accept their third reverse. The Northern club can hardly complain of the support it receives. There have been enormous attendances at each of the matches played so far, and it is evident that a few wins only are required to make its financial success assured. At Saturday's match it is estimated that fully 20,000 were present. The same number are said to have witnessed the game at Anfield between Liverpool and Wolverhampton Wanderers, which resulted in a narrow victory for the seaport team of a goal to nothing.

The Lancashire county club not unnaturally objects to the proposed reduction in the number of delegates to the Ruby Union. Clubs have undoubtedly fallen away in considerable numbers, but the Union is not likely to further or improve its interests in Lancashire by reducing its representation to one member. Proportionate representation is all right in theory, but in this case there are exceptional circumstances to consider When these are laid before the Union at its forthcoming meeting by Mr. Poyser, who has again undertaken the duties of honorary secretary of the county club, we have little doubt that at least two of the three seats hitherto held by the county will be retained. It is encouraging to learn that, despite the remarkable advance made by Northern Unionism in the county duringt the past few seasons, the county club is looking forward to a highly interesting season. The Manchester club, which seemed a year or two ago to be on the point of collapsing, is now almost as strong as it has been at any time in its career. With its recent acquisitions it should prove one of the most powerful amateur clubs in the kingdom. The county club has the advantage this season of having three county matches played within its borders. Yorkshire will be met on November 19, Cumberland on December 3, and Northumberland on December 10.

A fresh view is always interesting, and a correspondent, who modestly describes himself as a novice, sends the following on Golf. The strongest impression that golf has made on me is its newness, or, perhaps more correctly, the early state of development in which the game is at present. At the very outset, when first purchasing golfing requisites, I was struck with the large number of appendages and appliances that connote novelty. I say nothing of fancy clubs, without heels or with rounded faces, though one would almost expect that, as the game reaches maturity, these—on strictly evolutionary principles—would disappear. But the patent scoring tablets, with springs and screws, the 'sand tee mould'—something between an electric bell and a bucket,—and, above all, the innumerable pseudo-games that have sprung up and call Golf their father, strongly suggest the childishness of its present condition Imagine a batsman with a patent scorer fixed on the back of his bat, or a nicely balanced apparatus for taking guard! Cricket has got beyond this, and in these days of rapid development it may not be long before we are content with merely the necessary and useful. When the escaping Khalifa fully realised the value of his life, he dropped a few wives.

"Again there has been rather a tendency to advertise the converts to this game in social and literary circles, and these have been exalted into patrons. With the ballast and confidence of age they will, let us hope, give way to players. But it is not their fault, after all; it is the fault of those who talk about golf. Only last week a contemporary was telling us that Mr. C. L. Reade, 'a son of the celebrated novelist,' won the scratch prize at Tunbridge Wells with a score of 83. Obviously he is a player, but this savours rather of giving 'the celebrated novelist' as a reference for golf. "Of course, I know it would be quite easy for anybody to prove conclusively that golf is an old game, though the fact that it is called 'royal and ancient' is suspicious rather than convincing. Still, some old prints of golfing fathers might be produced, or even Sir Walter Scott's references to the game fully collated. But you can prove anything from statistics."

One's friends keep reappearing nowadays, looking very brown and with a more than normal contempt for grassy lies. From Dornoch they come or Nairn, or they have braved the difficulties and delays of the fashionable North Berwick, or they are full of the romantic charm of Harlech. Marvellous has been their form under the altered conditions, and it is pitiable to see them foozling again at the old holes in the old way. They are abashed and humiliated, for they feel that we may be shrugging our shoulders over their dreadful lapses. It was not so that they reached those long holes in two straight shots and holed out in an accurate four. Here, on the old ground, old habits, old tendencies revive. An aspiring golfer, as he improves, should leave old greens behind him. Many of us stick hopelessly in the same low class, because the old hazards and the old holes hardly provide a fresh incentive. To play golf without keenness is to fail, and one cannot always be keen on the old green with the old friend.

It is satisfactory to know that the new editor of "Golf" is dissatisfied with the conditions of the open championship. He is even prepared to give a trial to Dr. M'Pherson's scheme which some people may consider rather fantastic. It is that the competitors should, for qualification, play two rounds by strokes on the first day, but it is the eclectic score of the two rounds which is to count and not the total of the two rounds. Thus, if a player took eight to a hole in the first round and three in the second, three would be his score for that hole." An objection to Dr. M'Pherson's plan seems to be that he proposes that four only should play off in matches for the championship. By-the-by, it should be remarked that "Golf" is about to open a Golf Employment Bureau to assist "deserving golfers of the professional class" and in order to facilitate the inquiries of club committees."

Park's challenge is going a-begging, and a reason suggested is that Varden will not agree to play at Musselburgh Varden might select Ganton or even Bury, but perhaps Park at Musselburgh is too formidable. Probably no one wants to play. To win a match of this kind is no great matter, but to lose it is depressing indeed. Park is the most notable absentee from the professional tournament to be held at St. Annes next month. There is, however, a very strong field in H. Varden, Taylor, Braid Kirkaldy, Herd, J. Varden, Fernie, and Kay. The four lowest scorers on the first day play off by match on the second day, and it would take a bold man to confidently name the winner.

The final heat in a contest for the sculling championship of England, the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup, a 25-guinea medal, and a sweepstakes was rowed on Wednesday from Putney to Mortlake between W. A. Barry, of Putney, and G. Towns, of Australia. Towns led for a considerable part of the course, but his boat sprung a leak, and Barry soon afterwards passed him, and paddled in an easy winner in 23min. 23sec.; Towns having to row ashore at Chiswick to prevent sinking.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

These sports were commenced on the maiden last evening. Though the earlier stages of the programme were negotiated in scarcely pleasant weather, as the afternoon advanced a cool breeze set in and made things more enjoyable. The executive are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangement and alignment of the various courses, and the punctuality of the running off of the several items, all of which contributed largely to the enjoyable nest of the first day's sports. Of the various events run off during the afternoon the greatest interest was perhaps centred in the quarter and half mile open events on account of the reputation of the competitors, and both races proved, as was anticipated, full of interest The first has yet to be decided and there is very little doubt but that Corporal Checkley of the Blackwatch will carry it as his time last evening was quite a second above what he is reputed to be able to do the distance in. The finals will be run this afternoon. In the half mile, Bossons ran excellently and coming away at a great pace fifty yards from home, won a pretty race in quite the best time it has been perhaps ever done on the course before. It was a strong contrast to the half mile performance for members which was again this year won by Fischer. In the 150 yards handicap for members Selkirk appears to have done the distance in all but record time if the clocking is to be taken as correct. The two miles bicycle produced good finishes in both heats and favouritism lies divided between Doherty and Longlands for the final, which will be discussed to-day at 4 p.m. Only four members, entered for the bicycle mile handicap which Wilson won with a good fifty yards in hand or just the distance he had off Fischer. The flags produced, as usual, a good deal of amusement, especially where the natives were engaged.

The patron of the meeting, as in past years, was his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C. I.E.

220 YDS. FLAT RACE FOR NATIVE SOLDIERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Private Shaik Lal 4th Bo Rifles | 1 |
| Private Shaik Aba 21st Bo N I | 2 |
| Private Mayan Singh 4th Bo Rifles | 3 |
| Havdr Fateh Mahomed Khan 29th Bo Rifles | 4 |
| Havdr J De Souza 9th Bo Infy | 5 |

Time 25 secs.

Twenty-one stripped and the race between the first quintette was close. The rest just struggled in.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| C N Baker 91yds 1ft | 1 |
| F W Vining R N | 2 |

Only four out of the five who entered competed. Baker though suffering from a strained arm winning with a lot in hand.

220YDS. FLAT, SCHOOL BOYS OVER 14.

First heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| H Pereira | 1 |
| Richard Hogan | 2 |
| St A Joseph | 3 |

Time—26 1-2 secs.

Second Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| F McKenzie | 1 |
| P Thomas | 2 |
| J K Engineer and Mahomed Siddick | 3 qr |

Time—28 1-2 secs.

High Jump.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt J H M Beasley 5ft | 1 |
| Mr H A Bergur | 2 |

HALF MILE FLAT RACE (members).

| | |
|---|---|
| P F Fischer | 1 |
| H A Bergur | 2 |
| Moore | |
| Murray | did not finish. |

Time—2 mts. 19 secs.

Only four out of the seven entrants stripped for this race. Fischer kept the lead from start to finish and never being passed won by ten yards easily.

100 YDS. FLAT FOR SCHOOL BOYS (UNDER 14).

First Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Motivala, R F | 1 |
| J Cook | 2 |
| V McKenzie | 3 |

Second Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| V Joseph | 1 |
| A Gawtorne | 2 |
| Husenali M Mirza | 3 |

100 YDS. FLAT ALL COMERS.

First Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt J H Beasley | 1 |
| Sergt H J Smith | 2 |
| Havildar Pandnak Lakhnak | 3 |

Time—10 4-5 secs.

Second Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Billington | 1 |
| Pte Malour | 2 |
| Pte Shaik Lal | 3 |

Time—11 1-5 secs.

HALF-MILE STEEPLECHASE FOR NATIVE SOLDIERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Shaik Ab | 1 |
| Pte Ganpat Tanpure | 2 |
| Pte Govind Chawan | 3 |
| Pte Hari Singh | 4 |
| Pte Bikham Singh | 5 |

QUARTER MILE FLAT ALL COMERS.

First Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gr MacDonald | 1 |
| H Williams | 2 |
| Sepoy Rahim Khan | 3 |

Time—59 1-2secs

Second Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lce Cor Checkley | 1 |
| Pte Billington | 2 |
| Pte W. A. Bossons | 3 |

Time—54secs.

The second heat which created great interest was won by Checkley by a couple of yards. Bossons made the pace in the first half of the lap and was then headed by Bellington and Checkley and the latter spurting in the last fifty won as stated,

SACK RACE (Boys under 14.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Elliot St. Mary's | 1 |
| R G Kothare Elphinstone High School | 2 |
| Frank Singleton St. Mary's | 3 |

150 YARDS HANDICAP (Members)

| | |
|---|---|
| F W Vining 10 yards | 1 |
| J Humphrey 7 yards | 2 |
| A Selkirk 10 yards | 3 |

Time—15 3-5 secs.

Ten out of the twelve entrants competed. Fischer who started from scratch could not pick up the extra ground and came in fourth.

TWO MILE BICYCLE RACE.

First Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. L. Longlands | 1 |
| A. C. Warner R. M. | 2 |
| J. B. Moiy | 3 |

Time 5 mts, 28 secs,

Five of the seven who had entered faced the starter and Allen at once made the pace and led for the first two laps,—Longlands and Warner there passed him and the two kept neck and neck till the last 100 yards when both spurted and Longlands just beat Warner by half a wheel.

Second Heat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte H Doherty | 1 |
| F C English | 2 |
| A H Hurt | 3 |

Time—6 mts 19.1-2 secs.

All six entrants were sent away to a good start. Doherty and Robson lying last till the fifth lap increased the pace when English nipped in and the race then lay between him and Doherty who eventually won by the shortest of yards.

HALF MILE FLAT (open).

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Bossons | 1 |
| Lce Corpl Checkley | 2 |
| Pte Hatfield | 3 |

Time—1 mt. 8 1-2secs.

A capital race and won by a good five yards, Bossons going strong to the end.

ONE MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP (Members only).

| | |
|---|---|
| W Wilson 75 yards | 1 |
| P F Fischer 20 yards | 2 |
| H L Rayner 40 yards | 3 |

TUGS OF WAR (British).

Durham L. I. *vs.* Shropshire L. I.

The Durhams won both pulls easily.

No. 7 Co H. B. R. A. *vs.* time Expired Men Highland L. I.

The R. A. won both pulls after a fairly tight struggle.

NATIVES.

4th Bombay Rifles *vs.* 21st Bombay N. I.

Each in turn won a pull, the final being won by the 4th.

The agreement recently arrived at between the British and German Governments will (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, "on high diplomatic authority"), materially improve our position in regard to any concessions we may require from the Congo Free State for the pursuance of our Cape-to-Cairo policy. Notes, indeed, are now being exchanged between London, Berlin, and Brussels on the subject, and it is expected both in official and diplomatic quarters here that a definite understanding will be arrived at before the Emperor William's journey to the East, to which no little importance is now attached in certain circles.

## THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

### A STORMY MEETING.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Patit, being in the chair. A very large number of shareholders attended the meeting. Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, was present on behalf of the Agents. Mr. Jehangir Framjee Davar, Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and was about to read the directors' report, when Mr. Cooverji Mehta, one of the shareholders, rose and asked that the minutes of the ordinary general meeting, held the previous year, might be read.

The chairman said that the minutes would be read as soon as the directors' report would be submitted to the meeting.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta insisted that the minutes should be read before the directors' report. The Secretary then read the minutes of the meeting held last year.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta objected to the minutes as not being a complete record of the proceedings of that meeting.

Mr. Pestonji Nalasett, speaking to Mr. Cooverji Mehta, said that he hoped Mr. Cooverji would now leave the directors alone and would not pick holes in their transactions. The quarrel on the part of some of the shareholders with the agents and directors had brought down the rates of the shares of the Company from Rs. 600 to Rs. 100, and it was probable that if some of the shareholders would persevere in their present efforts, the share certificates would not be worth the paper on which they were printed. He begged of the shareholders to lay aside their personal piques and quarrels and urged the necessity of buying the gloomy past.

The secretary then read the following directors' report:—

Your directors beg to lay before the shareholders their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 31st December 1897. The directors regret that during the year under report the Company has sustained a heavy loss, owing to divers circumstances as plague, shortness of mill hands, the depressed state of the market, &c. In the balance sheet for the year ending 1896, the amount standing to the debit of Chaganlal Gopaldass defalcations account was shown at Rs. 2,33,299-3-8. This amount has now been further reduced to Rs. 1,77,942-10-8 by crediting the account with commission and interest given up by the agents and the Company's salesman, as per particulars shown in the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1897. In reference to the suit filed by the Company against the widow of the Company's late mehta Chaganlal Gopaldass, the directors beg to state that acting under legal advice, they have settled the suit with the widow on the terms and conditions mentioned in the consent decree obtained from the High Court of Bombay. The said Consent decree is laid on the table for the shareholders' inspection. Since the consent decree was obtained your directors have received from the receiver in the suit the following securities, shares &c., in part payment of what has been realized by him:—3 1-2 percent Government Paper for Rs. 35,000, 2 new shares of Oriental S. & W. Co., Ld., 2 shares of Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., 1 share of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company gold and silver ornaments of the estimated value of Rs. 2,849-9-0. The receiver has in his hands cash Rs. 14,915-7-1 recovered by him as receiver. In addition to the above the receiver has obtained a decree from the High Court for Rs. 24,000 for principal and about Rs. 5,000 for interest in a suit filed by him against one of the debtors to the estate of Chhaganlal Gopaldass. The time for meeting that decree by realizing the immoveable property held by the receiver as security for the same will not arrive till the end of this month. Two other suits including one against the trustees of certain property at Dadur have been filed by the receiver by which the receiver hopes to recover from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 80,000 It has been found impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to justify the receiver in filing suits against a number of persons who would appear from the books and papers of the mehta to have been indebted to him and several of such debts have become time barred. During the year under report two of the directors of the Company Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Merwanjee Rustomjee have resigned their seats on the board. The vacancies thus caused your directors have filled up by the appointment of Mr Manekjee Heeramaneck and Mr Dady Nassarwanjee Dady in pursuance of Clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company. These appointments the directors hope will meet with your approval. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Dady Nassarwanjee Dady and Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, but they are eligible for re-election in pursuance of Clause 90 of the Articles of Association of the Company. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your Company's property is insured as follows:—Tardeo Mill—Buildings, Stock and Stock in process Rs. 21,70,000, Cotton, Cloth and Yarn Rs. 10,20,000, Machinery and Accessories Rs. 1,10,910.

Colaba Branch.—Buildings, Stock and Stock in process, Rs. 5,07,900 Cotton Cloth and Yarn, 2,50,000,

ne thing or another and he was sorry to say hat he had not the heart now to carry out his ntention. If the shareholders, however, were desirous that the management should rest with the present agents, they should give them at least a year or two to do the needful provided that they were not troubled with notices and law suits and one thing or nother which took up so much of their time.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta said that that he knew of certain persons, who were prepared to pay the entire debt of the mill and take over its management themselves.

Mr. Nalasett said that Mr. Mehta should be stopped from further address-ing the meeting.

An old Parsee shareholder said that, unless the relatives of the agents were removed from their respective offices, there was little or no hope of improving the affairs of the Company. These men must be turned out neck and crop.

Another Parsee shareholder made a defamatory statement regarding an officer of the Company.

After some further discussion the proposition for the adoption of the directors' report was put to the vote and carried by 83 votes against.

A shareholder demanded a poll, when the chairman said that he was quite willing to grant it, but he might at the same time inform the shareholders that he had over 1,300 proxies recorded in his favour.

The meeting then adopted the customary resolutions. The appointments of Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Heeramaneck and Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady as directors of the Company were confirmed. Messrs. Dady Nusserwanji Dady and Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company for the current year Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Pallonji Framji Mehta were appointed auditors of the Company for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## IMPEDIMENTS TO CHINESE TRADE.

MR. C. T. GARDNER writes to the *China Review* The British public is as yet hardly alive to the magnificent market China might be for our products, were it not for artificial obstacles. Yet it seems an obvious truism that increasing the sale of our imports in China, means better employment of our capital, and consequent increasing culture and enlightenment and better employment of our labor, and consequent improvement in the condition and increasing comfort of our operatives and of their families. Such an object is worth living and working for, even though the results of our labor may not be immediately manifest. I therefore venture to reiterate here what has often been previously said. China, like the hero of the fairy tale, has been blessed with every natural advantage. An intelligent, industrious population, a good climate and rich soil for growing all the vegetable products the world stands in need of, mineral riches, coal, iron, lead, copper, mercury, gold silver, &c., beyond the dreams of avarice;—an extensive sea border abounding in food the gift of nature with splendid harbours as shelters from the winds for her fishing junks and trading vessels; mighty navigable rivers extending thousands of miles; natural roads for the carriage of goods for profitable exchange, a territory extending North and South from a tropical to a sub-arctic climate and over 2,000 miles, from East to West; millions of square miles, inhabited by 350 million human beings. But with these blessings no malignant fairy has mingled her curse, which renders all the blessings of little effect. In spite of the natural advantages which if properly used would make the Chinese the wealthiest nation of the earth the vast mass of the Chinese exist, it can hardly be called live, in a state of poverty of which those in England can hardly form a conception; without sufficient food, clothing or shelter;—they do not buy more of our goods; not because they would not like them, but because they have nothing more to give in exchange. The curse of the malignant fairy in China is Likin. The smaller the area the more indispensables it is to have freedom of exchange, Tax stations round a field are impossible, round a parish they are more destructive of freedom of exchange than round an empire, in China tax stations practically surround the parishes. In travelling through this country one again and again comes across regions that would have been wealthy, if they had been allowed to produce what they have the capacity of producing and to freely exchange the surplus for other produce for which other regions have the capabilities, but which are sunk in the direst poverty because as the goods leave that district to go to another the tax collector pounce, upon them and as likin is likin, hence in a district fitted only say for rice one will see miserable and stunted crops of cotton and indigo and tobacco merely because the likin prevents the district buying its cotton tobacco and indigo from districts better fitted to produce them, and for the same reason in regions only fitted for cotton tobacco, indigo &c. one sees miserable stunted crops of rice.

Round the abuses of likin, have grown vested interests so powerful, that the only hope of there being a reform is in pressure being applied to China from without. To employ pressure on an occidental government with regard to its internal affairs is rightly to be deprecated and has rightly fallen out of vogue. But likin is essentially different from five countries the rule with regard to which is non-intervention in their internal affairs, and it may be fairly asked whether she has a right by her bad financial system to keep so large a portion of the earth's surface comparatively unfructuous and so large a proportion of the earth's inhabitants comparatively poor; whether under such circumstances it is not justifiable to put a certain amount of pressure on the rulers of the country to remove the obstacles that prevent China and the Chinese contributing their fair quota to the welfare of humanity. It is a superstition in China that when anybody dies of drowning his death releases a drowned ghost from purgatory.

The Chinese are extremely different from accidentals and will often welcome pressure as relieving them from odium and responsibility. A witness who wishes to speak the truth with request to be tortured so as to plead pressure as an excuse for not committing perjury. A Chinaman not specially hired for the purpose will not save a person from drowning from fear of the anger of the drowned ghosts whose release from purgatory is delayed by his action. A man bribed to save the drowning has no hesitation in rescuing a person from the waves because he has an excuse. He believes the drowned ghosts will accept this fact that he did it under pressure, namely fear of losing his billet. In the same way a sufficient amount of pressure from without would cause the authorities to abolish likin, as they could plead pressure as an excuse to the parties interested in the maintenance of the system.

## GREAT FIRES IN SHANGHAI.

### A GODOWN BURNT OUT.

A FIRE of the most alarming character broke out shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night when by a coolie from the Kinder yeun wharf belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and its valuable contents were destroyed. The premises were at the far end of the whole block of godowns, each section so to speak being shut off from the others by means of fire walls and the fire would appear to have originated in the upper story. The alarm was raised and the Fire Brigade was soon on the scene, but for a time little head way could be made on account of the facilities at hand being most inadequate and it was only with difficulty that the stream could be played into the roof. Shortly afterwards however the whole of the various companies with their engines arrived and were stationed on the pontoon facing the burning buildings from whence a good powerful stream was directed on to the flames. Difficulty too was experienced in entering the premises, the doors being locked, and it was not until the iron facings of the doors and windows melted that the firemen could get at the seat of the fire. In less than ten minutes after the outbreak the flames shot through the roof shedding a lurid light over the shipping in the harbour, and it was at once apparent that the fire had got a very strong hold and that it was impossible to save this particular section of the block. The firemen consequently turned their attention to preventing it spreading and were greatly aided in their task by the existence of the fire wall referred to. Detachments of men-of-warsmen from H. M. S. Phœnix and a Japanese gunboat in the harbour were landed with lines and grappling irons to assist in extinguish in the flames and to preserve order, the crowd which had collected in the vicinity of the conflagration being enormous. Whilst the heat given out was intense. At eleven o'clock no apparent check had been made on the ravages of the fire, the wooden interior of the building together with the fact that cargo stowed therein mainly consisting of chests of tea, cotton, etc., forming ready fuel, and the efforts of the brigade were more than hopeless. They succeeded however in preventing it spreading to the adjoining warehouse where there was also stored merchandise of a like character. The fire was not really under control until late into the night, when the bulk of the firemen retired, but even yesterday water was still being played on to the ruins. The fire float which was also requisitioned did excellent service when it after long exertions got to the spot, throwing a couple of powerful jets. The extent of the damage is no really known as yet but it is expected to considerably exceed Tls. 100,000. The buildings are insured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, while as regards the destroyed cargo quite a number of insurance corporations are involved. The cause of the outbreak is not definitely known but is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion of cotton.—*N. C. Daily News.* (Sept. 19)

Two Cabinet Councils, devoted principally to the Dreyfus case, were held in Paris on Sept. 13, General Zurlinden, the new War Minister, it is affirmed, is opposed to revision. Colonel du Paty de Clam, whose name was prominent in connection with the Esterhazy case and the earlier phases of the Dreyfus affair has been compulsorily retired from the army in consequence of his misconduct. Colonel Picquart's appeal to be admitted to bail has been rejected.

## POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 8.

THE closing days of the Poona season of 1898 have been very gay. Tuesday, 27th Sept. was the last day of the regular Poona meeting; since when what is styled an extra meeting, on Thursday, 29th, and Saturday, 1st October, has taken place. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the call for admission fees to the stands and enclosure for these last days. Many people think that a subscription for an admission ticket for the meeting should cover extra days, and, unless the W. I. T. C. is very hard up, I think it should. The racing on Thursday was rather disappointing to backers and the same on Saturday, the last day of the extra meeting. The disqualification of "Curiosity" for the Consolation Stakes was a great blow to backers and from what I hear the matter is not yet done with. The last race of the meeting was won by the favourite "Atlas" and when the "weight correct" went up I heard one of the tookies shout.—"What no objection—a favourite won and no objection made!?" I believe the meeting has been a successful one for bookies and some of the larger stables but rather disastrous for the general public.

On the evening of the 28th a most delightfully little party was given at Government House which included a cotillon and the presents given in the latter were very handsome. I heard of one lady who got quite fitted out with a new kit by the happy selections of her partners. On the 29th Mrs. Pottinger received all Poona at her "at home" The gardens were beautifully lighted up and inside the house the guests were treated to the best of the musical talent in Poona, and, as for a wonder it did not rain, the party was most successful. On the evening of the 30th His Excellency gave his farewell "at home" to which all having the *entree* of Government House were invited. The rooms were crowded with native gentry who evidently enjoyed the opportunity of meeting His Excellency and the high officials of the Presidency.

On Tuesday a grand concert took place in the Gymkhana in aid of the Sassoon Hospital. The hall was crowded from end to end with a very appreciative audience. These was not a vacant seat, and many people were turned away for want of room. The concert opened with Auber's overture "La Sirene" which was beautifully rendered by the string band of the Royal Irish Rifles. Mr. Joseph Reed's rendering of the "Sailor's Grave" by Sullivan called forth an enthusiastic encore. Madame Koenig's violin solo was one of the best events on the programme and quite brought down the house; and Madame Lily Howard of Bombay renown delighted us by singing "When the Heart is Young" and in response to an encore, "She Wandered down the Mountain Side." The second part of the programme "The Stabat Mater" was a creditable performance, though perhaps slightly beyond the amateur talent available.

On Thursday Surgeon-General Bainbridge and the officers, I. M. S., gave a very pleasant "at home" at Yerrowda. A programme of sports had been arranged which commenced at 4-30 with a jumping competition for horses. In spite of the heat, which was intense during the early part of the afternoon, a large field turned out for the first event, as follows:—

Major Martin, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, I. M. S., Mrs. Tinley, Captain Campbell, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Baron, Miss Napier, Captain Foster, Captain Purvis, Mr. Light, Captain Young, Captain Geddes, Mr. Burne, Mr. Ellwood, Captain Dawson, Captain Hussey, Captain Beatty, Mr. Saville and Mr. Armstrong. Major Martin, on Pochard, was first; Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, on Bimbashi, second, and Mrs. Tinley third.

The golf driving competition for ladies came next, for which eight ladies entered. Each was allowed two shots, and points were given for accuracy, not distance. Mrs. Blackburn Smith showed herself no novice at the game, and made some excellent drives for which she gained first prize, Mrs. Pottinger being second. The following are the names of the ladies who completed: Mrs J. Blackburn Smith (1), Mrs. Pottinger (2), Miss Babridge Miss Napier, Miss Lywood, Mrs. Faucette, Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Quinn.

The 3rd event was a paperchase for horses, which proved somewhat exciting. The distance was about three miles over the open country, and there were some stiffish jumps. The mud wall gave the riders some trouble Mr. Saville fell, but his horse conscientiously finished the chase without him. Captain Dawson, on Bunthorne, was the first in, Dr. Bull second, and Captain Jones third. The following entered:—Captain Dawson (1), Lieutenant Colonel Bull, I. M. S, (2), Captain Jones (3) Mrs. Tinley, Mr. Byron, R. A. Captain Crawford, Mrs Donnet, Mr Fairfax, Captain L M Foster, Captain Geddes, R A, Captain Jameson, I.M.S., Mr. Light, Mrs Maitland, Major Martin, Miss Napier, Mr. Parry, R.A., Captain Purvis, and Captain Young.

In the jumping competition for ponies Mr. Light was first and Mrs. Stansfield second. The following entered.—Mr. Light (1), Mrs. Stansfield (2), Mr. Nixon Eckersall, Captain Hudson, I.M.S, Captain Foster, aptain Jameson, I.M.S, Mr. Moore and Mr. Parry, R.A.,

The 5th event, the approach shot and putting competition, brought out a large field of affinities, and was finally won by Mrs. Radcliffe and Mr. Galloway, Colonel and Mrs. Newnham-Smith being second. The following entered:—Mr. Galloway and Mrs. Radcliffe, Colonel and Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Captain Jackson and Miss Lywood, Mr. Sheppard and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Captain Gordon and Mrs. Giles, Mr. Duxbury and Miss Laurence, Major Martin and Mrs. Alexander, Major Maitland and Mrs. Edgerley, Mr. Giles, and Miss Ollivant Captain and Mrs. Palin, Mr. and Mrs Pottinger, and Mr. Deas and Mrs. Bain.

The pony paperchase was a pretty sight, A field of twenty-four turned out, and all the jumps, with the exception of the mud walls, were taken. The distance was over two miles of open country. The following entered:—Captain Jameson I. M. S. (1), Mrs Stansfield (2), Mr. Nixon Eckersall Captain Hudson, I. M. S., Mr. Fairfax, Captain Foster, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Newnham-Smith, Mr. Peebles, Captain Swinton, I. M. S., Mr. Way, Captain Campbell, R. H. A. Aga Shumsudeen Shah, Mr. Ellwood and Mr. Light.

Nine ladies entered for the last event, the trotting competition—Mrs. Maitland (1) Miss Napier (2) Miss Greenstreet, Miss Ollivant, Miss Newnham-Smith, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Tinley, and Mrs. Quinn.

Mrs. Maitland lead from start to finish and won easily, Miss Napier being second.

It was getting dusk before the sports were over and the guests assembled in front of the tent where Mrs. Bainbridge gave away the prizes. Three hearty cheers were then given for General and Mrs. Bainbridge, and the other kind hosts and hostesses who had arranged such a novel and charming entertainment.

## SHOCKING SUICIDE AT NAGASAKI.

### AN AMERICAN CHAPLAIN DROWNED.

A SAD case of suicide occurred in harbour early on Monday morning Sept. Nagasaki harbour early on Monday morning Sept. 12. Among the now in the local dockyard transport Zealandia, occasioned by damages received undergoing repair the way up from Manila, was died during a typhoon on chaplain to the U.S.S. Baltimore, Rev. Mr. Freeman, unfortunately become unbalanced mind had events of the 1st of May in Manila Bay. The reverend gentleman observation and a passage was placed under was eventually taken for passage for San Francisco the U.S. authorities. On board in the Zealandia by here Mr. Freeman's cabin the arrival of the vessel serious an arrangement addition was found to be very transference ashore to was were being made for his morning, however, at hospital. Early on monday duty saw Mr. Freeman about four o'clock, a sailor on deliberately jumped overboard, who rushed past him and raised and a board overboard. An alarm was at once set of the unfortunate drowned, but nothing could be had weighed his the gentleman, who, it is thought sailors who made body with lead, for one of the men states that he an unsuccessful attempt to stop Boats and divers effort a heavy belt round his body. time of going to were at work yesterday, but at the recovered.—*Nagasaki Daily Press.*

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush polish "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet thoroughly cleanses a pleasant lather, which impurities, harmless the teeth from all parasites or decay, gives to the gums, prevents tartar, stops and a delight the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, moves all unpleasant fragrance to the breath. It restores teeth or tobacco pleasant odour arising from decayed being composed no smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," delicious to blend of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is one of the most tasteful, and the greatest toilet discoverers. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, England. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| WARDS. | | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 5 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 1 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 3 | 4 | 29 |
| | Chuckla | 2 | 0 | |
| | Umarkhady | 2 | 0 | |
| | Dongri | 5 | 1 | |
| C | Market | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 1 | |
| | Fanaswady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 0 | 1 | |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 7 | 1 | |
| D | Khetwadi | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 2 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 1 | |
| | Byculla | 2 | 0 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Sewree | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 1 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | Worlee | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | N.-E. & Unknown | 2 | 1 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Jain | | 3 | 25 |
| | Adamjee Peerbhoy | | 1 | |
| | Jain Parel | | 3 | |
| | Telazu | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 2 | |
| | Madunpura | | 1 | |
| | Maratha | | 2 | |
| | Total | 35 | 24 | 138 |
| | Total plague deaths to date | 31,528 | 27,788 | |
| | Same date last year | 10 | 4 | 116 |

## PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

### THURSDAY'S RETURNS.

ANOTHER clean bill was presented from the Health Office on Thursday. The general death-rate was 48 as compared with 62 of the five years' average. The highest mortality was in Ward No. 6 and 14, in both of which six cases had been recorded as against three and four respectively.

### REDUCTION OF PLAGUE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Chairman of the Corporation with the special Plague Health Officer has definitely settled on making a small reduction in the plague establishments of the city. It has been decided not to in any way reduce the present staff of medical officers in charge of the several districts. The services of only two nursing sisters (Miss Evans and Miss Foxlu) will be retained for duty either at the Manicktollah or Budge Budge hospitals. The disinfecting staff will be practically the same. The six districts offices will be worked as before, with comparatively no changes but the Hospital and Ward staffs will be reduced.

### THE VENICE CONVENTION AND PLAGUE FREEDOM.

The following Note has been issued by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

The attention of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce having been drawn to the fact that an erroneous impression prevails that when ten days have expired without a further case of or death from plague Calcutta may be declared non-infected under Chapter II, Section 2 of the Venice Sanitary Convention, I am directed to intimate, for the information of members generally, that a letter has been received from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, stating that, under the terms of the Convention, the ten days begin to run from the "recovery or death of the last case." The last case of plague detained in the Calcutta hospitals was discharged cured on the 28th September, the ten days would therefore not expire until the 8th instant. The matter is receiving the close and constant personal attention of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, but it rests with the Government of India and not with the Government of Bengal to issue the notification declaring Calcutta free from infection.—*Englishman* (Saturday).

## RAILWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE")

SIR,—I have been a season ticketholder on the G. I. P. Railway line for a number of years together. I confess I have hardly experienced such discomforts as are now caused by the discontinuance of a most convenient train, the 5-45 p. m. (Bombay time) Down Coorla Local. Consequently, the train that leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 p. m. is invariably overcrowded. The compartment in which I travelled yesterday was packed by human beings like sardines in a box. Everybody in it breathed hard, perspired copiously, and, if that must be told, grunted furiously at the railway administration. This evening the state of things was even worse. The compartment I entered became so overcrowded that only by squeezing could the passengers be seated, and until the train moved off they felt as if they were in the famous Black Hole of Calcutta. I must candidly own that many a one freely indulged in strong language against the inconsiderateness of doing away with a most useful train. When the train however, reached, Masjid Bandar, the already overcrowded compartment received a further load in the shape of half-a-dozen bulky Banias, who rushed in, blocked the passage between the seats, and by preventing the circulation of air greatly enhanced the uncomfortableness of the situation. When the train reached Mazagon, I struggled hard against the human barrier, and with great difficulty, got out. The above facts speak for themselves and I submit that worse than what happened to me this evening may occur to any one else any day. I hope, therefore, that your letter will attract the attention of the authorities to this the need of running again a train, between 5-35 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Bombay time).—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, October 6. A PASS-HOLDER.

## THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twelfth general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Dalal Street, following was the Jeejeebhoy Setna presiding. The

Your directors directors report:—

The balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1897, which they hope you will consider satisfactory, taking into consideration the famine which prevailed at that time in the countries consuming our goods. The operations of the Company during the period under report have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 78,193-6-5 to which is to be added the balance of Rs. 7,178-8-5 brought forward from the previous year, making together Rs. 85,371-14-10, which they recommend to appropriate as under: To sanction payment of dividend at Rs. 15 per share which will absorb Rs. 41,250, To be credited to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 35,000, To the payment of bonus to establishment Rs. 3,500, To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 5,621-14-10, Total Rs. 85,371-14-10. The debenture bonds of the Company for Rs. 3,00,000 bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum which fell due on 14th August 1897 have been paid off and new debentures for the value of Rs. 350,000 bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum have been issued. During the period under report 12 looms 12 dobbies and 1 pirn winding frame from Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson have been added. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer had resigned his seat owing to absence from Bombay, on his return however he has been reappointed a director which you are requested to confirm. Insurance has been covered as under:—Spinning and weaving building machinery and accessaries Rs. 7,00,000, Ginning Factory Rs. 12,000, cotton, yarn and cloth, Rs. 2,70,000 and Rs. 9,82,000. Two of your directors Messrs. Jehanghir Eduljee Davar and Cowasjee Jehangheer retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared. The re-appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir as a director was confirmed. A sum of Rs. 35,000 from the profits was carried to the depreciation of machinery account; and Rs. 3,500 were directed to be paid as bonus to the mill and office establishment. Messrs. Jahangir Eduljee Davar and Cowasjee Jahangir, who retired by rotation, were re-elected auditors. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nasarwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetji were elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, the accounts to be audited every six months. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents of the Company for the satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Company. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

### RECENT EVENTS IN PEKING.

THE Hongkong Papers of September 23, seemed inclined to disbelieve all Peking news since wired to us. They however publish the following:—

As yet we have received nothing, from our usual sources of information, concerning the momentous intelligence from Peking, which was the talk of the Clubs to-day. Several usually well-informed houses here are also without news—which circumstance may be explained by the closing of the lines. One very well-informed hong has a private wire from Tientsin to the effect that the Emperor has been deposed, and that the Chinese Government has been taken over by the Empress-Dowager.

Another message, dated from Shangai, states that the Emperor is reported to be dead, and that the gates of Peking are closed.

LATER NEWS.

A Special Telegram from our own Correspondent dated Shanghai, Sept. 23, 5-14 p. m. says:—The Emperor of China died immediately after issuing the decree appointing the Empress-Dowager the nominal Regent, but really giving the supreme power in the Empire to Li Hung Chang, who was behind her, and was openly accused of the Emperor's death. Li is trying to fasten the blame on Wang-yu-mei (? Hang-yu-mei, the leader of the Reform Party, for whose arrest (vol. 2000 reward is offered).

The Chinese authorities have searched the steamer El Dorado here, but the search has been faultless. There is great excitement.

[News from Shanghai must necessarily be less reliable than news from Tientsin, and news from Tientsin may be hampered by the conditions prevailing in the capital. The gates of Peking are closed, may mean a great deal. The Emperor is apparently dead politically; he may be dead or alive physically. But the balance of evidence up to now is that he is not yet dead.—ED., *C. M.*]

So little credence was attached to there message that the *China Mail* published the following a being only a shade more absurd than the statements which preceded it:—

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

EXTRA-SPECIAL.

(From Our Club Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, 23rd September 1898.

REPORTED ELOPEMENT.

Li Hung Chang and the Empress-Dowager are reported to have been married at the 'Sin Fa' Temple yesterday morning, and at once proceeded to Tientsin, destroying the railway track behind them as they travelled, to prevent pursuit.

The Emperor is furious.

The happy pair will, it is surmised, spend the honeymoon at Port Arthur.

Pavloff is jubilant.

## AUGINALDO'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

### THE PRESIDENCY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

ON unimpeachable authority, direct from a high Filipino source, the *Singapore Free Press* is enabled to give details of an incident important in its possible future bearing on the question of the internal administration of the Philippines.

General Emilio Aguinaldo quite recently commissioned a prominent and capable Filipine, the head of one of the most important provinces, to have an interview with Don Cayetano Arellano, the celebrated Philippine lawyer, who is legal adviser to the Spanish government in the Philippines, as well as to most of the leading commercial firms in Manila, in particular to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. This gentleman, although a Filipine native from the Province of Batanno, holds the very highest rank in legal circles in Manila, and is especially looked upon, account of his eloquence and forensic ability, as one of the leading lights of the Spanish bar in the Philippines.

The mission of Aguinaldo's emissary was to invite Don Cayetano Arellano, on behalf of the Revolutionary Government to accept the position of President of the Philippine Government.

Don Cayetano, on the matter being submitted to him, acknowledged the high compliment thus paid to him, but stated that he felt impelled to refuse this flattering offer, on the ground that the man at present required by the exigencies of the situation must necessarily be a military leader; and he declared that none better than Aguinaldo could fulfil this condition, as to him was due the liberation of the country.

Again being urged to reconsider this decision, Don Cayetano Arellano finally yield so far as to say that, before committing himself to a definite statement at that moment, he would advise that the question should be allowed to stand over pending the result of the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference. Should that result have as one of its elements the granting of a sanction to the Filipino people to peacefully regulate their own affairs, his services would in that case, be held at the disposal of the nation.

It is important to add, at this conjuncture, that General Wesley S. Merritt, the American Military Governor, also subsequently sent for Senor Arellano, and had a long private conference with that eminent Filipino gentleman.

It is very possible that this interview may have some direct influence on the nature of the views to be laid by General Merritt before his colleagues of the Conference at Paris.

## THE DISTURBANCE IN CENTRAL CHINA.

A *N. C. Daily News* Correspondent, writing for Chungking, in Aug. 24 says—The latest and perhaps the most startling piece of news to hand in this city is the death at Chengtu of the Tartar Governor-General which occurred a few days ago. It is broadly stated by those who should know that his death is due to other than natural causes. In any case his demise coincides with French official pressure. Very properly the French authorities had warned H. E. that the ultimate responsibility for the recent troubles in this neighbourhood would rest upon his shoulders, and the warning, strengthened as it doubtless was by repeated orders from the Tsungli Yamên, took effect. H. E. is reported to have been a man of shallow attainments, and of his incompetence to grasp or deal with matters requiring intelligent handing or prompt dispatch. It is alleged that our with the who wires for instructions in connection with the now famous

YU MAN-TZE CASE

failed on more than one occasion to obtain any reply whatever, although possibly H. E.'s silence may in this instance have been due as much to evil counsel on the part of others as to his own incapacity or unwillingness to 'instruct' in the affair. Your readers will not forget that ex-Taotai Lai has been a resident very much in evidence at the capital—in high favour too with the conservative classes and wellknown bitterly hostile to foreign interests. Meanwhile Père Fleury is still in bondage and to make the unfortunate man's captivity yet more 'sweet' and bitter, Yu Man-tze has removed him to a coal mine where he now is. The fear is that he will now speedily die even if he is not killed by violence. Yu's argument now would appear to be simply this: 'Guarantee my life and the captive will be set at liberty.' But the French authorities are not likely to be seduced away from pursuing their present object by an appeal of that kind. What their object is they themselves know best, but it is clear that the punishment of Yu the brigand does not comprehend the whole of their policy. China has acted the foolish part so long, it is not surprising to find that her evil day has come upon her. It is too late for her to make full atonement for her numerous acts of deceit and treachery, but it may not be altogether impossible for her, with friendly aid, to commence a career of repentance and fresh endeavour which will happily lead the whole Empire into healthier and happier experiences.

## THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

### ANOTHER IMPORTANT INNOVATION.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Chinese Mail*, dated Peking, September 22, says, A member of the Hanlin College having suggested, in a memorial to the Emperor, that the Board of Revenue should submit proper detailed accounts, an Imperial Edict was issued on the 16th inst. ordering that this should be done. The proposed innovation is regarded with disfavour by the officials.

The following paragraph appears in the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 19th inst.:—An Imperial edict of the 16th instant approves of the memorial of the Hanlin Bachelor Ting Wei-hsi suggesting that National Budget be issued annually according to Western custom, and commands the Board of Revenue to make up monthly Statements of Accounts to be printed and published for the information of the whole empire. Criticisms can then be made and economy in various items of expenditure suggested which may be beneficial to the Empire. As we are now earnestly pressing our schemes of reform for the country, says the edict, a National Budget, according to Western custom, is one of the most important matters to be attended to, and it is our earnest hope that good will come out of them all.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are no decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### N. W. P. INDIGO.

THE Final forecast of the Indigo crop of 1898 read, as under:—

*Area.*—The dry seasons of 1895 and 1896 were exceptionally favorable for the indigo crop. The yield was unusually good and the prices realized were high. The cultivation of this crop was therefore greatly extended; and the area sown in 1897 was as large as 436,601 acres. In 1897 the area sown with indigo however fell off to 376, 899 acres owing to the substitution of food-grains for this crop in consequence of the famine. The season too was a disappointing one. Not only was the out-turn small as compared with that of the past few years; but the prices ruled comparatively very low owing to the accumulation of stocks in London and the invention of a chemical substitute for indigo, which was alleged to be identical with the natural product. The losses sustained in the previous year have therefore greatly discouraged sowings this year and the totals area sown with indigo has further declined to 235, 519 acres, or which 151,648 acres are in the Gangetic Doab and 81,871 acres in districts on side the Doab, as compared with 271,123 and 1-5,776 acres respectively to the year before. The present year's area is 37 per cent. below that of the preceding year and 33 per cent. below the average area of the last five years. It closely approximates to the area in 1892 when owing to low prices obtained the area had sunk to 240,516 acres.

2. *Condition.*—The showers of February had greatly helped the germination of the crop; and the plants had a good start; but a large portion of the crop was lost in consequence of insufficient irrigation and damage caused by insects during May and June. The rains commenced late: and except in the Meerut division have been heavy and continuous especially in the Benares division where the indigo crop has been very seriously damaged. In tracts where rainfall has not been heavy the crop has escaped serious injury. If 100 is taken to represent anormal crop the average condition of the present year's crop in each of the undermentioned tracts stands as under:—Meerut, Agra and Allahabad divisions 75 Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur divisions 70 Oudh 60 Benares division 45.

*Out turn.*—In previous years one-fourth of a factory maund was accepted as the average out-turn of dye per acre in a fairly good year and 10 per cent. of the total area was taken as set apart for seed. Owing to the discouragement which the cultivation of indigo has received this year it seems that hardly more than 5 per cent. of the indigo crop has been reserved for seed. Adopting therefore the standard of average produce accepted in previous years, reduced in accordance with the condition of the crop as given in the preceding paragraph; and allowing only 5 per cent. as the area reserved for seed the total out-turn of dye in the present year works out to 39,624 factory maunds as compared with 56,317 maunds estimated last year and 55,361 maunds exported in 1897-98. The present year's estimated yield is 30 per cent. less than that of the last year and 25 per cent. less than the average estimated yield of the past five years.

## THE DUKE OF ORLEANS' MANIFESTO.

THE Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—The attempt of the Duc d'Orleans to make dynastic capital out of the Dreyfus affair is not only a thorough failure, but was foredoomed to failure, even if the so-called manifesto had been despatched, distributed, and published under the most favourable conditions. This was not done. True to the traditions of economy that have always prevailed ever since the son of Philippe Egalite became the head of the younger branch of the Bourbons, and which traditions have never been deviated from by Louis Philippes children and grandchildren except one, the grandfather of the present Duc, the document was sent by post to the head-quarters of the Orleanist party in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, where it must have arrived about seven or eight o'clock at night. The gentleman in charge of the office at the time is, unfortunately, not accustomed to deal with such bolts from the blue from the young Prince, and was in this instance all the more embarrassed seeing that the bolt did not come in a flash by the electric wire, but in the most prosaic manner, in the shape of a twopenny-halfpenny letter. It was communicated by him to the "Gazette de France," the oldest paper existent in Paris, from which both the telegraphic agencies and all the other organs of the press took it, although I believe that a few hours later copies of the missive were also sent to them. By that time, however, the Government got wind of the affair, consequently the intentions of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, to disseminate his views on the present situation by means of the flaming placard on the grimy wall was practically frustrated. True, a few of these posters were left this morning at about eleven o'clock, and attracted a couple of dozen straggling idlers but their number did not and could not constitute a centre of propaganda. There were, of course, the newspapers, and if the substance of the Duc's appeal had contained anything novel or if the manner of it had been less bombastic, it might have afforded the reader some food for reflection. But in this case also the Duc proved himself a mere imitator. Voltaire said that "the first man who likened a woman's mouth to a rosebud was a poet, the second an impecile." This attempt on the Duc's part to take the army under his wing and constitute himself its champion had already been tried by his cousin Henri when he almost embraced Esterhazy, and the good this has done to the Orleanist cause may be gathered from the fact that its staunchest supporter, M. Herve, the director of the "Soleil," has frankly rallied to the principle of revision. Opposition to that measure under the pretence of respect for "la chose jugee" is as dead as a door nail. Those who fight with vigour against the reopening of the case never pronounce those three words now. They have shifted the debate to far different grounds, and the last time I heard the expression was in the first week in December, 1897, when it fell from the lips of the Duc de Broglie in a conversation with me. I doubt whether the aged statesman would utter it to-day. What must have recurred to his mind when his eyes lighted on the manifesto were the words he used at the time the news of the Prince Imperial's death reached Paris. "Now it public has all the while thought Prince Imperial is dead, and the Comte de Paris lives." The manifesto is quite enough to make the Duc add a few words more complimentary to the Comte de Paris's heir. The latest is that the Police are to arrest him if he attempts to cross the frontier.

## THE CLOSED DOOR IN RHODESIA.

SOME correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Jremish Lyon and Co. on the one hand and the Chartered Company and the Colonial Office, on the other, is not pleasant reading. Messrs. Lyon are a firm of shipping and trading business on a considerable scale with British Indian traders who, in the capacity, of hawkers carry British and Indian manufactured goods to natives and Europeans all over South Africa. Six months ago the Chartered Company suddenly refused to allow these Indians to trade any longer in Rhodesia. Nominally they are still as free to trade as any other British subjects; practically, when they apply for hawkers' licences the licences are refused. The situation is made the more galling because this change of policy on the part of the Chartered Company is almost synchronous with the extension of the Beira railway into Mashonaland and the consequent creation of greater facilities for trade. As matters stand those Indian "box-wallahs" are free to trade all along the railway so far as it lies in Portuguese territory; the moment it enters British territory these British

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A DECIDED improvement in the cinematograph has been made by MM. Paul Mortier and Cheri-Rousseau, at any rate from the scientific point of view. It permits of the synthesis of movements much more perfectly than cinematographs in use, owing to the greater number of images which it passes before the eye in a short time. Twenty-five images are generally given in a second, but the "biothorama" as the new instrument is called, gives as many as 2,000. In it the film moves continuously, and the light is reflected through it from a series of inclined mirrors.

The use of the diamond saw for cutting stone is facilitating the erection of the buildings for the Exhibition of 1900 at Paris. This new circular saw is due to M. Felix Fromholt, a Parisian engineer. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are common crystals, worth about 10s. a carat, and they are fixed in a steel disc over 6ft. in diameter, which is mounted on a spindle, and revolved by steam power, like an ordinary circular saw. For sawing hard stones there are 200 diamonds in the cutting edge, and the speed is 300 turns a minute. It advances into the stone about a foot in that time. For soft stones the teeth are of steel with diamonds at intervals of every five teeth, and at a speed of 12 turns a minute the saw advances about a yard in that time.

The new saw has been at work in the workshops of the Champs Elysees for several months, and has given every satisfaction. It cuts and dresses the stone on all sides and gives it sharp outlines. Moreover, it does so at one-eighth to one-tenth the cost of hand labour. A saw of this kind with an alternative movement, sawing stones four to six feet high, is to be set up. Evidently this new implement has a future before it, and may be recommended to the attention of stonecutters in this country, especially the granite workers of Scotland.

About a mile east of Dumbarton Rock in the Firth of Clyde a dwelling on piles, or crannog, has been discovered below high water mark, some 50 yards from the low water mark. It is 134 feet in circumference, the outer circle of piles being of oakwood, sharpened with stone axes. The transverse beams and floor are of oak, willow, elder, and branches of fir, birch, and hazel, with bracken (ferns), moss, and chips. In the refuse heaps outside the crannog were found the bones of stags, cows, sheep, signs of fire, many fire-stones, and a whetstone or hone. Near by was a canoe 37 feet long by 4 feet wide, hollowed from a single trunk of oak. This crannog is the first yet found in an estuary, and it evidently dates from the Stone Age; therefore it seems earlier than others yet found in the British Isles.

What was the race of Buddha? Most of us, innocent of racial mixtures, are content to regard him as an Indian, or even an Oriental, that convenient word which covers a multitude of types. Fergusson and others have given him a Mongolian origin, but on flimsy data. Professor E. W. Hopkins, of Yale, in his "Notes from India" in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, discusses the question, and mentions that by tradition Gautama (Buddha) had curly hair, worn short, and many ancient figures of him show the hair in little spiral conch-like curls. In fact, the hair is wavy rather than woolly, and sometimes coloured red. Wavy hair is equally removed from the wool of the negro and the wire of the Mongolian. Wavy hair and red hair are both characteristic of the white race as distinguished from the yellow and black. Was Buddha, then, a white man, or at least of white descent? Apparently.

M. Berthelot, the French chemist, has examined some old mirrors of glass dating from early Roman times and found in France, Thrace, and Egypt. The glass is not backed with quicksilver or tin, but with lead, and the frames are of metal or plaster. Of course the glass is now much decayed, but some specimens give a fairly good image. It is not known whether they were used for the toilet or for ornaments and votive offerings.

According to M. Coupe in a note to the Academie des Sciences, the salts of copper are very poisonous to vegetables. Even a feeble dose has a bad influence on the roots of cereals, and it is necessary to forbid their use in order to kill weeds, &c.

Professor Koch has gone to Italy to study malaria, and will then visit Greece, the fever haunts of East Africa, India, and New Guinea, in the course of the next two years. His expenses will be defrayed by the German Government. Colonial medical officers before going to the tropics will attend courses of instruction at the Institute of Infectious Diseases, in order to be trained by Dr. Koch or his assistants.

Mr. C. H. Henderson, director of the High School Department, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., in his articles on the Philosophy of Manual Training, published in the "Popular Science Monthly," mentions that according to his experience Jewish children are clumsy with their hands, and he ascribes the fact to circumstances having forced the Jews into commerce and banking, rather than manual occupation, for centuries. Manual work, however, is not always best performed by the children of mechanics. Often those of musicians and other professional people are expert. Negroes as a rule are not clever with their hands.

A dredging and shovelling apparatus worked entirely by electricity has been supplied to a Colorado placer mine by the Bennett Amalgamator Manufacturing Company.

The sportsmen across the Channel will now be able to hunt and shoot fish thanks to M. Donnet, formerly a marine engineer of the Transatlantic service. The new gun is loaded with a small harpoon and a line, which is fired at the fish in the water. The end of the line is attached to the gun, and the shooter has only to draw the fish ashore. The new fishing piece is made by M. Donnet, at 85, Vis Rue Fazillau, Levallois-Perret, (Seine), France.

An electrical scrubbing brush, devised by Mr. H. F. Ackerman, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the latest Yankee notion. The rotary brushes are carried by a frame on castors and pressed against the floor by springs. An electric motor drives the brushes, which can be replaced by sandpaper for dressing wooden floors and the decks of ships, or for mosaic tiles.

According to the "Deutsche Uhrmache. Zeitung," a chronograph has been invented which excels all others by measuring a millionth of a second and even smaller intervals of time. It consists of a vibrating tuning fork with a hole in one prong, through which a ray of light falls on a strip of revolving sensitive paper. The ray leaves a photographic curve on the paper, from which the interval can be calculated by measurement.

While pigmies are found in several parts of the Old World, none have been discovered in the New. Until recently the shortest people observed in America were, perhaps, the Changos of the Atacama desert, with an average height of 4ft. 9in.; but Dr. Collineau, a French anthropologist, recently quoted a Mr. Sullivan, who states that on the Brazilian frontier of Venezuela there is a tribe with an average height for the males of 5ft 3in.

Although carillons, or chiming bells, are a Flemish invention, the finest examples are in Portugal at the Royal Palace of Mafra, some 20 miles form Lisbon. They were put up by Nicolas le Vache, of Antwerp, for King John V., who on being told that one set would cost £5,000, replied, "I did not think they were so cheap. Let me have two." Each of the two carillons has 48 bells, comprising four chromatic octaves, and there are 18 auxiliary bells for the clocks, &c.

The "layka" is a Russian dog, which, like the pointer, signals game, but not only game birds. Some indicate the presence of bears and attack them; other the reindeer and eland, and pursue them; a third sort indicate squirrels martens, and zobelines, while a fourth "point" out woodcock and other birds. The layka is rough-coated and not unlike a sledge or Eskimo dog. As a bear hound he finds the bear in its winter quarters, where the hunter shoots it, or else makes it come out, and the dogs attack it, thus enabling the hunter to advance and kill it. If the bear should maul the hunter, the dogs make a diversion in his favour, and generally permit him to escape.

Thanks to Professor Chatterton, of Madras University, aluminium is now replacing copper and brass for making cooking utensils in India. Some of the Indian workmen are quite skilful in working the new material.

Herr Roloff remarks that in a large number of cases the tendency of light is to polymerise organic substances, the polymerides being distinguished from the monomerides by their less vapour tension, higher melting point, diminished solubility, higher boiling point, and lower specific heat. The formation of the polymeride is an exo-thermic action, and generally the polymeride can be converted into the monomeride by the action of heat; so that in this respect heat may undo the work of light. Herr Roloff observes that luminescence often accompanies the polymerisation and also the monomerisation, and he endeavours to explain fluorescence and phosphorescence by assuming polymerisation, followed by a more or less rapid monomerisation. It is suggested that the traces of impurities which often facilitate such phenomena may act as sensitisers; but it is not easy to see how a "sensitiser" can facilitate the physical change of polymerisation, in the same way that it facilitates a chemical change by removing a decomposition product from the range of action. Further researches and study are promised.


A NERVE STRENGTHENER.

A good Cocoa is universally acknowledged to be a nerve-strengthener, an excellent flesh-former, and a refreshing and nutritive drink.

A good Cocoa must possess the following qualities :—

It must be { easily soluble, easily digestible.

It must contain the right proportion of fat,

and the { aroma and taste must be developed to the highest degree.

Van Houten's Cocoa owes its world-wide fame to the fact that it possesses these qualities.

If you ask for this brand, you are certain to get an excellent pure, soluble Cocoa.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.**

*Each bottle of* ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

**CLETEAS** *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

**SPENCER & Co**, Sole Agents for *Madras.* **PHILLIPS & Co**, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY : **CLÉMENT & Co**, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*
**NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.**

**IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES** ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

**The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.**

**CAUTION.**—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

S. & H. HARRIS

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Berner's College, London.

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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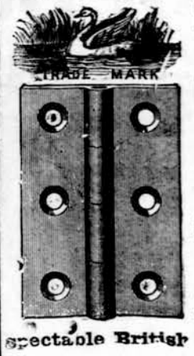


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*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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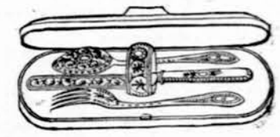

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